To Our Goal, With But
One Heart and One
Object!

Nippon Times

Fight It Out to the Last Man
Till America and Britain
Are Down and Out

No. 16,144 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

TURKISH STAND ON NEUTRALITY SEEN AS FIRM

London Times Correspondent Thinks Ankara Will Not Participate in War

TURKS NOT TAKING RISKS

Attack by German Forces and Economic Losses Are Factors Being Considered

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—All recent indications show that Turkey will in all probability remain neutral to the last, writes a London Times correspondent who recently returned from Ankara.

After discussing various reasons why the Turkish Government will maintain its policy of refraining from participating in the war, the Times reporter asserts that whether Turkey will possibly be able to maintain its face and its interests while refusing to enter the war is the question confronting the Turkish leaders. He concludes his article with the following coercive statement: "Whatever final decision the Ankara Government may make, it is obvious that only several months remain while the same regime can hope to deliberate on the issue."

His article runs substantially as follows:

Fear German Attacks

"All latest indications are that the Turkish Government will probably maintain its policy of neutrality to the last, although one cannot insist that there is no prospect at all of its policies being altered. Before moving a step forward to entry into the war, the Ankara Government wants to confirm that Turkey will not risk the danger of being attacked by the German forces from the Balkans and the islands in the Aegean Sea.

"From the view-point of the anti-Axis forces, however, the participation in the war by Turkey will lose all significance if it is done when the Wehrmacht has been made so weak that it cannot take the offensive in Southeast Europe. It is natural that the Turkish people should have maintained neutrality but the reasons for their refusing to take part in the war are not consistent.

"Recently, the Turkish Government often ascribed their non-participation in the war to the failure on the part of the anti-Axis nations to supply as much arms and ammunition as promised. The real difficulty, however, lies, not in the insufficiency of arms supplies, but in the fact that the Turkish forces cannot absorb these arms so rapidly as heretofore. This fact, however, will not be admitted by the proud Ankara Government.

"The Turkish armed forces have undergone modern manœuvers for mechanized warfare but there is a certain limit to the capacity of mastering the use of these modern arms. Moreover, British munitions factories at present produce such amounts of armaments that they outstrip the speed of Turkish forces' training. Furthermore, the scarcity of railways and roads in Turkey provides a serious bottleneck, while the Turkish mercantile marine is so small that it cannot meet even the peacetime demand within the country. Such being the case, it cannot be hoped to overcome the inefficiency of land transportation by coastal shipping.

"Even if armaments are landed at East Mediterranean ports by anti-Axis forces, they cannot be fully distributed within the country. The Turkish Government has presented another reason for refusing participation in the war, that is, the argument that Turkish entry in the war will not be of much use for the anti-Axis forces. As a matter of fact, however, Turkey will make material contributions to anti-Axis war efforts if it offers the bases along the Aegean coasts from where the anti-Axis forces can operate fighter planes necessary for aiding landing operations on the Dodecanese Islands.

Economic Losses Considered

"The Turkish people are very much afraid of possible air raids and counter-offensives to be launched by the German forces with the aid of the Bulgarian troops in the event of Turkish declaration of war. They

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 3)

British Planes Violate Swiss Territory Again, Communique Reveals

Special

BERNE, March 2.—British aircraft again violated Swiss territory during Wednesday night and Thursday morning, an official communique issued today revealed. The communique said that "a considerable number of bomber planes flew over Swiss territory in a northerly direction from Saignelegier to Zug between 2:20 and 3 a.m." The communique also said that an air raid alarm was sounded in the northern part of the country and that anti-aircraft artillery went into action.

NEUTRAL PRESS HITS CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

Declares It Was Primarily Intended to Allay Growing Fears at Home

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—The speech delivered by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the House of Commons on March 23, as already reported, caused great repercussions among the British people and in Washington.

It also aroused interest in neutral countries where Churchill's speech is widely discussed.

All the newspapers of neutral countries are agreed that the speech was intended to counteract the growing apathy of the British people toward the war and to allay the dissatisfaction felt by them toward the policy pursued by Churchill in dealing with the general situation.

The Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter made the following remarks concerning the Churchill speech:

"After a long silence Churchill spoke in Parliament. To the general British people the development of the war situation after Churchill's previous speech in Parliament was particularly slow.

"The second front plan of which great things are expected by the British people had reached a deadlock. In British domestic politics the Government Party had just been defeated in the by-elections. Normally there would be a dissolution of Parliament to enable the Churchill Ministry to see whether it had the confidence of the people.

"Under such circumstances Churchill must be growing worried at the increase of opposition.

Reports Rumor Retirement

"From time to time reports circulate of the retirement of Churchill. The explanation of these reports may be found in the fact that they are of interest to Americans who are also keen to know more about their own Presidential election in the United States. It is common knowledge that even in America there are people who are desirous of seeing Roosevelt go into retirement.

"It was in such an atmosphere that Churchill made his speech. One is tempted to say that in making his statements he was laboring under the illusion that by stressing Britain's contribution to the war he deepened the confidence of the people in him." The Nya Dagligt Allehanda made the following comment on Churchill's statement.

Words Mislead Public

"Churchill, in the course of a speech delivered in June last year, used the phrase, 'By the time the trees are bare,' with the result that there were many who interpreted the

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

FOE SURPRISED BY REICH ARMY NEAR NETTUNO

Germans Launch Attacks on Enemy Vanguards Without Artillery Preparation

2 U.S. DIVISIONS TRAPPED

Vital Axis Supply Roads at Cassino Cannot Be Cut Off, Berlin Scribe Avers

Special

BERLIN, March 2.—A report from the Nettuno front in Italy said that attacks against the anti-Axis front in the northern sector of the Nettuno beachhead between Campo di Carne and the Mussolini Canal were continued in the early morning hours of Tuesday. The report said that the German left wing had also started to move.

After seven days of fighting on the Via Anciate south of Aprilia, the fighting now had extended to the Cisterna sector. Hard fighting was raging. The German attack, which began at about 4 a.m. completely surprised the anti-Axis landing forces. Proof of this was seen in the fact that the anti-Axis artillery did not begin firing until 20 minutes had passed after the beginning of the German attack.

The Germans launched their attack against the anti-Axis vanguards of the third American infantry division with panzer infantrymen, infantrymen and tanks without artillery preparation. The surprise among the Americans was thus greater. Quickly, the Germans were able to overwhelm numerous American vanguard positions, take prisoners and take possession of positions which would be important for the future course of the fighting. From two points, mixed fighting groups broke through the main American line and encircled two strongly fortified positions. The Americans were offering embittered resistance, particularly along the road leading from Cisterna to Isolabella.

Fierce dogfights also developed between German fighters and Spitfires. Two Flak batteries of the Hermann Goering panzer division shot down four American bombers within 60 minutes.

In the afternoon anti-Axis cruisers and destroyers from waters off Anzio and Nettuno participated in an artillery duel. Heavy German guns and long range-artillery shelled Nettuno harbor with visible success, repeatedly forcing the anti-Axis warships to turn away. During the course of the day the artillery duel assumed the fury which is already typical of the fighting at the beachhead. During the first 12 hours the anti-Axis forces fired roughly 10,000 rounds of artillery ammunition against a sector occupied by one German division. The colored wall of fire of tracer bullets above the harbor areas of Anzio and Nettuno in the evening showed that the Luftwaffe was giving the anti-Axis forces no respite even at night.

Axis Supply Lines Firm

Special

LISBON, March 2.—"On my last visit to the Cassino front from where I have just returned, I again gained the impression that the will to resist of the German fighters is not only unbroken, but not even affected," writes Guenther Weber, special Reich war correspondent on the Italian Front.

The correspondent stated that during his drive from Rome to

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 2)

American Corporal Punches Lewis in Eye As 'A Present From Soldiers in Africa'

Special

LISBON, March 2.—A Washington dispatch said that Corporal Henry Kanta, 21, veteran of Major-General Mark Clark's fifth army, reported on Wednesday afternoon that he had punched John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, in the eye as "a present from the soldiers in Africa." Kanta told news reporters that his stab at Lewis fulfilled a promise made by the members of his bomber group that the first one to return to the United States would punch Lewis in the eye.

Kanta said his fist landed flush on Lewis' eye as the labor leader sat in his sumptuous office. The International News Service said that aides of Lewis admitted that Kanta and another army private, aged 21, also of the fifth army, were admitted to Lewis' office on Wednesday afternoon and that they protested to the mine chief about strikes in the coal mines.

K. C. Adams, aide to Lewis, denied that Lewis had been struck or even threatened. He said, however, that one man complained, "You went on strike and wanted more money, didn't you? We didn't get any more money in the trenches." Adams said that one of the visitors told of going without food for 24 hours in a foxhole in Italy.

Awe-Inspiring Heroism Displayed By Three Nippon Soldiers in Hopei

Kill Themselves With Hand-Grenades After Putting Up Stiff Resistance Against 300 Bandits for More Than an Hour and Half

Domei

TSINPO, March 3.—The awe-inspiring heroism displayed by three Japanese soldiers who killed themselves with hand-grenades after fighting some 300 Chinese bandits at a small hamlet near Hantsun, Hopei Province, was recently revealed here.

The gallant action was enacted on February 19, just prior to the commencement of the X X operation which was started at dawn on February 21 in the Tsinpo area and which is at present in full swing, attended by good war results.

On receipt of reports on enemy movements on the morning of February 19, Lance-Corporal Mogi, Superior Private Umiyasu and First Private Kojima of the Narishima Unit left X X, leading a certain number of members of the Peace Preservation Corps. Having failed to discover even a single enemy bandit around the area, the party decided to return to its base.

Enemy Suddenly Attacks

When the contingent was passing through Hsukwanchwang, a village 16 kilometers southeast of Hantsun, about noon the same day, a volley of bullets was suddenly showered on the unit by the enemy troopers who had been lurking in the houses on both sides of the road running through the hamlet.

The three Japanese troopers rushed to a house on the eastern side of the road while the members of the Peace Preservation Corps took shelter in the cottages on the other side. After establishing their positions, they lost no time in shooting back against the foes.

On hearing the reports of gunfire, a comrade contingent rushed to the village, but could not dare to advance into it as the hostile bandits numbering 300 openly challenged the outnumbered Japanese.

The troopers of the Peace Preservation Corps, meanwhile, successfully joined the unit that had come to their rescue by availing themselves of intervals of enemy gunfire. The three Japanese soldiers, however, had missed the opportunity of escaping and had been shot at several places.

Resist Stiffly

All the adverse conditions notwithstanding, Mogi, Umiyasu and Kojima continued to put up stiff resistance against the foes who numbered 10 times the dauntless Japanese. The numerical superiority of the enemy also prevented the rescue party from advancing to the place where the three soldiers were fighting a hopeless struggle.

An hour and a half passed since the clash had started and the three heroes had exhausted their ammunition. No alternative was left for them other than to choose the Samurai's way of death. The three coolly placed their rifles in the honeycombed stove in the house and then pressed an ignited hand-grenade each to his bosom.

Soon after the explosion was heard, a large number of comrades of the now deceased heroes rushed into the village and dealt a crushing blow to the hostile bandits. The three gallant troopers are no more but the supreme heroism with which they restrained the foes at that point for such a long time has won the hearty admiration of the entire unit to which they had belonged.

CELEBES PREPARED FOR ENEMY ATTACK

Air Raid Defense Measures Completed; Foodstuff Production Increased

Domei

MACASSAR, March 1.—The rehabilitation of Celebes is progressing with steady strides, with its air raid defense measures completed through the cooperation of the native inhabitants, underground resources developed, foodstuff products increased, and the economic structure stabilized through the animated activities of banking facilities.

In anticipation of enemy counter-offensives, the defense of Celebes has been greatly tightened so that the island will be able to play a vital role as an indispensable supply base in the consummation of the war. In view of the importance of solidifying the wartime structure, the defense corps was organized in August last year, comprising government officials, civilians, and native youths representing the 4,500,000 Indonesians.

The defense corps proved its efficiency on many occasions when the island was attacked by enemy air forces. Undergoing severe training, this corps has been further augmented and is maintaining an iron defense of the island. When grand maneuvers were conducted on February 9, which was the second anniversary of the landing of the Japanese Forces on Macassar, the native members of the defense corps fully proved their prowess and valor in fighting fire, undertaking engineering tasks, transporting foodstuffs, and in first-aid activities under the command of Japanese military officers.

To further consolidate the defense of the island, rigid training will be continued while a youth corps comprising native youths will also be organized in the near future. This corps is to be entrusted with the task of attending to the defense measures in local districts.

In the economic sphere animated activities are also being witnessed. With a view to augmenting the island's fighting strength, the tapping of underground resources such as nickel, mica, and coal is being undertaken with much vigor. At present, mica and nickel are being

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

ARGENTINE TROUBLE WORRYING AMERICA

State Department Watching Situation From Hour to Hour, Stettinius Tells Press

Special

LISBON, March 1.—Commenting on the situation in Argentina, Edward Stettinius, United States undersecretary of state, today told the American press that the situation there was of great concern to the United States "from the point of view of the security of the hemisphere" and that the department was watching the matter closely from hour to hour, according to a Washington dispatch.

Stettinius said that developments in Argentina were still in motion and characterized the situation there as "fast-moving." Stettinius also revealed that the State Department was still in consultation with the other American republics and that these consultations had not yet been completed.

Asked whether the establishment of the new regime in Argentina involved a question of recognition, Stettinius replied that that was still being studied.

On the same morning, testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on renewal of the Lend-Lease Act, Stettinius warned that "the war is not over, not even almost over" and that "the great battles of western Europe and of Asia have yet to be fought." He urged renewal of the act saying that as the United States was not suffering much, being out of range of bombs and shells, the least it could do was to please its allies by sending them supplies.

TO PICK NATIVE OFFICIALS

Will Be Given Chance to Participate In Government

Domei

MACASSAR, March 3.—Active native participation in the Government here will be realized on April 1, when the Japanese Civil Administration will appoint capable native inhabitants as officials of the administration.

Appointments of the officials will be carried out in accordance with the regulations to be promulgated within this month pertaining to their appointment and salaries.

SETBACK IN WAR FEARED BY TIFF IN U.S. CONGRESS

Opposition Caused by F.D.R.'s Refusal to Solon's Tax Plan Grows Serious

PRESIDENT'S STAND FLAYED

N.Y. Times Urges Steps to Legalize Congressional Measure Not Minding Roosevelt

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 3.—The opposition which developed in the American Congress to President Roosevelt as a direct consequence of his action in refusing assent to the Congress proposals for the reduction of the $2,300,000,000 tax increase proposed by him has assumed such proportions that it is genuinely feared by many American observers that there will be a serious impairment of America's war effort, reports reaching here from America indicate.

Events, all demonstrating the true condition of America, followed one another after President Roosevelt, using his veto power, rejected the Congressional tax plan. Alben W. Barkley, Senate Democratic floor leader, resigned after he had made a speech in criticism of the attitude of the President toward the Congressional tax proposals. Then came the overriding action of the Congress in refusing assent to the President's tax increase plan by a vote of 12 to 72.

These events made it manifest to the world that the Congress is in active resistance to President Roosevelt. Dispatches to the Arriba and the Alcazar from New York shed light on the condition of America at the time Senator Barkley resigned after his outburst against President Roosevelt. There are different methods of conducting war in the "have" and "have not" countries. It is said that "have" countries are not fit to engage in a protracted war. This holds good when applied to America. The war expenditures of America in the current fiscal year amount to $120,000,000,000. Taxes and bond issues have increased to astronomical figures. On the other hand there is a steady decline in the value of currency. There is a drop of 50 per cent in the value of the dollar compared with 1941. This is the reason why most members of the Congress, irrespective of the parties to which they belong, are opposing the idea of increasing taxation any further, in the thought that a period has set in when it would be highly improper to raise taxes and issue more bonds.

Economic Trouble Breeding

As the war gets to be a long drawn-out affair, economic trouble is breeding in America. In practice America has ceased to be possessed of what makes a "have" country. No wonder that America should be encountering fundamental difficulties in the conduct of war. The existence of the state of rivalry between the Roosevelt Administration and the Congress and the resignation of Senator Barkley after his condemnation of President Roosevelt's attitude toward the tax issue are but mani-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 5)

Halsey Reported Killed In Solomons Battle By Swiss Magazine

Special

ZURICH, March 2.—The Swiss illustrated weekly, Schweizer Illustrierte Zeitung, reported today that Vice-Admiral William Halsey, commander-in-chief of the United States fleet in the southwestern Pacific, was killed on the bridge of his flagship in a sea battle for the Solomons. The report added fuel to the speculations on Halsey's fate, the exact details of which are unknown. The mystery was intensified because American dispatches said that Halsey arrived secretly in San Francisco last New Year's eve and subsequently went to Washington where he conferred with President Franklin Roosevelt.

CHUNGKING TROOPS WALKING INTO TRAP

Japanese Waiting to Crush Enemy Units About to Act in Nu River Sector

The Chungking expeditionary troops are again stirring in the upper reaches of the Nu River, thus deliberately walking into a trap set by the Japanese operating from their iron defense positions, according to a Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch from Rangoon dated March 3.

In little over a fortnight the Japanese, who commenced operations on February 4 in the southern Indo-Burmese border area, have wiped out the main force of the British 7th Division in the Sinzeiwwa basin, reproducing the Arakan tragedy of last year. In the northern border area, in Fukwang, two Anglo-American brigades reinforcing the 3rd Division of the Chungking Army in India are suffering defeat after defeat at the hands of the Japanese.

Four months have already passed since the end of the rainy season in spite of the boast of the anti-Axis Southeastern Asia Command that a grand counter-offensive would be developed to wrest back Burma as soon as the dry season begins. November, December, January and February have gone by without any result. Whatever the enemy may have planned in the interval may thus be considered to have been frustrated by the forestalling operations of the Japanese.

Enemy broadcasts, however, are saying that the border campaign has not yet gone beyond the stage of outpost hostilities, whether on the northern or southern border. At any rate, it is true that the enemy counter-offensive has not by any means ended as yet. Considering as they do that the terrific struggle now in full swing in the Pacific is affording them the best opportunity for turning to the counter-offensive on all fronts; laboring under the imperious necessity of preventing Chungking from falling away from the anti-Axis camp and counting on turning India into a really powerful commissary base, the Anglo-American forces in all probability will carry out an all-out counter-offensive

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 5)

Yank Soldiers Upset Australian Supply Of Whisky by Offering Exorbitant Prices

Special

LISBON, March 1.—American soldiers arriving in Australia have not only troubled Australian fathers and mothers over their hasty marriages with Australian girls but they have also caused havoc with Australia's supply of whisky. A Sydney dispatch said that since the arrival of Yankee soldiers, the liquor blackmarket has grown to such an extent, despite heavy fines and jail terms inflicted on those caught, that the Government is showing concern.

The report said that although fixed prices operate, fantastic figures were being paid by American soldiers for liquor often labled as "Scotch" but which on analysis was found to be severely adulterated Australian whiskys. The report said that wines carrying false labels, which proved to be almost unpalatable and in some cases dangerous, to the health were also being peddled.

Meanwhile, four Sydney businessmen were convicted today for a maximum period of three years. The men were charged with purchasing three hotels in Sydney where they sold blackmarket whisky at high prices ....Scotch whisky for four pounds a bottle, Australian-brand for three pounds ten shillings, and brandy and gin at two pounds ten shillings a bottle.

In Canberra today, Customs Minister Keane revealed that organized blackmarket liquor gangs were operating between Sydney and Melbourne. He said that the police had caught one accessory of a gang who was nabbed just as he was driving out of Melbourne. The truck carried 131 bottles of Australian whisky. The driver was fined 50 pounds and had the liquor and his car confiscated.

The driver confessed that he was paid 25 pounds a week and all expenses for running the liquor between Melbourne and Sydney. When the liquor arrived at Sydney it was adulterated with an illegal spirit, bottled and sold as "Scotch." The liquor was distributed to street peddlers, who resold it at five pounds a bottle.

11 SUBMARINES OF ENEMY SUNK BY OUR FORCES

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Results Attained in January And February

SOME OFF NIPPON WATERS

Bagged by Imperial Naval Warships Together With Army And Navy Air Units

Imperial Japanese Naval warships together with Army and Navy Air Units sank 11 enemy submarines in the neighboring waters of Japan and in other sea areas of operations during January and February this year, it was disclosed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Friday.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4 p.m. March 3

"Imperial Naval warships as well as Army and Navy Air Units sank 11 enemy submarines in the neighboring waters of Japan and in other operational sea areas during the two months of January and February."

5 Sunk in January

Of the 11 enemy submarines sunk in January and February by our naval warships in collaboration with air units of the Army and Navy, never relaxing their silent action for the security of our sea supply lanes, five were sent to the bottom in January and six in February, all of which the sinking was confirmed.

Some of the enemy submarines destroyed in this period were instantaneously sunk by the attack of our air units, scoring direct hits on the conning tower. Some of the others were sent to the bottom with furious torpedo hits by our destroyers while some others were instantly sunk when they were bombarded by our destroyers' night attacks.

The enemy submarine guerilla warfare in the neighboring waters of Japan and in other operational sea areas has been frustrated by the joint action of the Imperial Army and Navy Forces.

The sinkings in January and February bring the total of the enemy submarines sunk by the Japanese Forces in the vast operational sea areas, including the neighboring waters of Japan, the South and Central Pacific and the Indian Ocean, up to 44 since July last year. Detailed figures: 13 in July and August, six in September, four in October, five in November, five in December, five in January, 1944 and six in February. Accordingly, the enemy submarines sunk by the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Units since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia aggregate 163 while those damaged total 62.

Snow in Switzerland

Special

ZURICH, March 1.—Numerous traffic disturbances were caused today by a heavy snow which fell last night throughout Switzerland. Particularly in central Switzerland many telephone lines and electric overhead cables were torn down, which caused many short circuits, train delays and disruption of telephone communications. Telephone service in Zurich also was bad today. Street traffic here was also greatly hampered.

Notice

In accordance with the spirit of the Decisive War Emergency Measures adopted by the Government and, at the same time, with a view to economizing supplies and labor power, The Nippon Times, under instructions of the Nippon Press Association, will discontinue the publication of the evening edition beginning with the issue dated March 6.

The morning edition will remain, as heretofore, at four pages. The Nippon Times Staff is resolved to exercise the utmost initiative and invention in order to introduce innovations and improvements, so that the more concentrated substance may compensate for the contracted space, thereby fulfilling the wartime mission charged upon the newspapers of our country.

DUELS WITH TIGERS STAGED IN FUKAWNG

Nippon Soldiers Kill Man-Eating Beasts in Jungles of Burma

By S. FUJII,
Of the Army Press Corps

Domei

ON THE FUKAWNG FRONT ON NORTHERN INDO-BURMESE BORDER—Two stories of thrilling combats with tigers are now the big topic of the day among the officers and men of our expeditionary force against the American and British troops in the border area.

Fukawng is a great jungle area infested by wild beasts where even in the daytime one must carry a torch to keep away tigers, leopards and wild cats. Even the native Katin people are afraid to enter for fear of being attacked by the ferocious denizens.

While the Japanese X X Corps was at work near X X constructing a road, there was a sudden roar of a tiger rending the midnight silence. The native inhabitants who were cooperating with the Japanese shuddered and made to flee. "Don't be afraid, I'll kill 'im," said Corporal Shiraishi, known to be the best shot of the X X Corps, as he released the safety catch of his rifle.

Reducing the anti-tiger camp fire as much as possible, the party waited for the tiger to approach. The roar could be heard nearer and nearer—10 meters, five meters . . . Peering through the darkness they saw two blue glowing spots, the eyes of the tiger. There was a rustle of leaves and the man-eater was close at hand. Corporal Shiraishi fired once, twice. "Got 'im!" cried one of his comrades. The jungle terror, gave a hair-raising last roar of pain and rage and fell with a mighty thud, pawing the air. "Kaunde, Master!" the Burmese cried in triumph and in their excitement they embraced Corporal Shiraishi.

The big game was about, eight years old and weighed nearly 200 kilograms.

The Second Story

Now for the other tiger story. In the area on the upper reaches of the Chindwin River, since a camp fire to keep away tigers at an outpost would betray the position of the outpost to the enemy, the soldier on sentry duty is equipped with a gasoline-smeared torch which can be lit at a moment's notice. One night, when First Class Private Sadao Yamada was on sentry duty, a tiger roared quite close to him. He at once lit the torch and waved the flames in the direction of the beast. Apparently, he was unusually hungry or ferocious, for the sight of the torch only maddened him and he only approached closer, roaring the louder. The branches of trees and creepers were so thick that Private Yamada could not see the oncoming terror.

Suddenly, he felt a sharp gust of wind and a hunk of flesh near his right fibula was bitten off. Undaunted by the excruciating pain, Private Yamada rained blows on the monster of destruction with his puny torch. The tiger, after wounding him in a hip and a shoulder with his fangs, bounded away into the jungle.

But about an hour later, the same tiger's roar was heard coming nearer. Intent on taking revenge, Private Yamada, flinging away from the restraining hands of his comrades, went out, swathed in blood-soaked bandages, leaning on the shoulder of a couple of his comrades. As the tiger stalked nearer, attracted by the smell of blood, the wounded soldier took aim and shot him dead. The beast was one and a half meters long and also weighed nearly 200 kilograms. After skinning him, the soldiers dined on him a la sukiyaki.

ENEMY LOSSES HEAVY

Luftwaffe Sinks 202,000 Tons of Foe Shipping in February

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—The German air force blasted 202,000 tons of enemy vessels during the month of February, it was announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters today.

Four merchantmen totaling 24,000 tons were sunk while one cruiser, three destroyers, two small-sized warships as well as 30 transports and freighters aggregating 178,000 tons were heavily damaged.

Hopei Governor Named

Domei

PEKING, March 2.—The North China Political Affairs Commission today announced the appointment of Chen Tsao-shih, Chief of the Secretariat of Hopei Province, as Provincial Governor. The post of Chief of the Secretariat was succeeded by Chuang Yueh-hu, Chief of the Construction Office of Hopei Province.

Three Burmese Youths Fool Yank Airman And Deliver Him to a Local Japanese Unit

Domei

XX FRONT IN BURMA, March 2.—Another proof of the sincere cooperation shown by the Burmese people toward the Japanese Forces was given when a native youth who had captured an American airman in the jungle, delivered him to the Japanese Forces aided by his two friends.

On February 12, American fighter planes appeared over Burmese territory and blind-bombed the central sector. In the ensuing battle, however, the Japanese Air Force brought down five of the enemy machines, including that belonging to the commander of the opposing unit who had managed to make a parachute landing in the jungle.

For two days and nights he roamed about without food or drink until he collapsed. He was discovered by a Burmese youth in a semi-conscious state. The young man led the airman back to his home. After a night's rest the American recovered strength and asked the Burmese youth to escort him as far as the Yunnan border, offering one hundred dollars for the service.

The Burmese youth and his two friends then left the village with the American airman. Pretending that they were guiding him toward the Yunnan border, they successfully brought the enemy pilot to a village some 30 miles distant and delivered him to the Japanese Units stationed there.

While the American officer fumed with rage, the three Burmese youths proudly set out for home.

Celebes Is Prepared For Enemy Attack

(Continued From Page 1)

exported to Japan in large quantities. The development of sulphur, copper, gypsum, magnesite, and other underground treasures has also proved successful.

In the industrial sphere, the refining of copra oil, the manufacturing of soap, cement, clothing materials, leather goods, and candles, are showing amazing progress. A plan to generate gas and electricity is now under way. With the efficient utilization of natural resources available on the island, industries will be further bolstered.

Most noteworthy in the industrial sphere is the progress being achieved in the building of wooden vessels. Many vessels which are now under construction are expected to be launched during March. With the island being abundant in timber suitable for constructing vessels, a rosy future is predicted in the development of the shipbuilding industry. The native people, most of whom are skilled in navigation, will contribute much toward the enhancement of marine activities.

In accordance with the plan for the increased production of foodstuffs, the experimental cultivation of rice on the two-crops-a-year system has been conducted with amazing success due to the introduction of superior technique, construction of irrigation facilities, adoption of fertilizer of a superior quality, and the eradication of harmful rats. The increased productivity of other agricultural products as well as of acquatic products will further contribute toward the stabilization of the economic structure.

Along with the facilitation of water transportation, land transportation has also been greatly improved with the construction of new highways and large-scale repairing of old ones.

With the aim of further strengthening the wartime domestic structure, a centralized control system has been adopted in the economic sphere. Commodity prices have been officially regulated on a wide-scale, while the distribution of daily necessities through cooperative institutes is being carried out smoothly.

The founding of the Southern Regions Development Bank and a branch of the Bank of Taiwan have greatly facilitated the granting of subsidies and have brought about a smooth circulation of currency.

With the whole-hearted cooperation of the native inhabitants together with the unstinted efforts of the Japanese residents, Celebes is thus being constructed on a firm foundation, not only in a military way, but also economically and industrially.

Neutral Press Hits Churchill's Speech

(Continued From Page 1)

words as a promise to form the second front before winter came.

"To these people the Prime Minister's latest speech must have been a great disappointment. It was also a great blow to those who had been led to believe that the second front would be opened about March or May.

"The feeling of those holding optimistic views of the war situation in Sweden and other countries after reading Churchill's speech was much like that of a man who had been doused with cold water.

"Obviously Churchill was playing to the Soviet Union when he emphasized the effect of the air raids against Germany and made remarks about the damage sustained by Britain. His intention was to try and prove that the Soviet Union was not bearing the burden of the war alone, that Britain likewise is making valuable contribution and that Britain and America will determine when the second front should be established."

TOUR OF N.W. CHINA DESIRED

Foreign Journalists in Chungking Asked to Wait

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—In reply to the demands made upon Chiang Kai-shek by foreign correspondents for permission to visit the northwest area of China, Chungking spokesman Liang Han-tso stated that their desires will be granted within 20 or 30 days when full transportation preparations are completed for such an inspection tour, a Chungking report disclosed.

He added that the tour of the whole northwest area which includes the Communist regions will require from four to five months and to visit the Yenan sector, where the Red capital of China is located, will mean a tour through ten or more prefectures, he said.

Last Rites for Morimoto

Funeral services for Major-General Yoshikazu Morimoto, retired, who was Chief Civil Administrator in Army service, will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall on March 8. He died while travelling on official business on February 12. He was 58 years old. General Morimoto was a graduate of the Military Staff College and retired from the actual service in 1939. In June 1942 he was dispatched to the Southern Regions as a Chief Civil Administrator.

'Katakana' Typewriter Factory Constructed By Japanese in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, March 3.—The first typewriter factory in Malai, which will produce Japanese "katakana" typewriters in large quantities will be opened here shortly. Practically all necessary machinery and equipment for the factory have already arrived from Japan and are at present being installed. The factory is now issuing a call for local workers who will be trained for the manufacture of these typewriters by Japanese experts.

Setback in War Feared by Tiff In U.S. Congress

(Continued From Page 4)

festations of the true state of affairs in America.

Congress reduced by four-fifths the amount of tax increase called for by the Administration. The move met with the opposition of President Roosevelt, who declared that it was like giving crust to a man who wants bread. He condemned it as an act of safeguarding the privileged class at the expense of the lower classes. Then he refused assent to the tax proposals of Congress and ordered that the tax plan of the Administration be re-examined by Congress.

Senator Barkley took these steps taken by the President as an unbearable contempt of the prestige of the American Legislature and sent in his resignation, holding himself responsible for the state of things that had encouraged the President to injure the dignity of Congress.

The American newspapers are loud in their condemnation of the attitude adopted by the President toward the Congressional attempts to change his tax increase plan. The New York Times said that the motive prompting the President to use his veto power in connection with the Congressional tax proposals passed its understanding, and insisted that Congress should not mind what had been done by the President and take steps to get the Congressional measure made into law.

The New York Tribune took a very serious view of the resignation of Senator Barkley, saying that it constitutes a far graver issue than the Congress-sponsored budget bill. The paper ended by regretting that with his campaign in the Presidential election scheduled to start in a short time Roosevelt has caused to his own party turmoils he could not hope to straighten out.

Judging by the tone of what they say in comment on the struggle between President Roosevelt and Congress the papers for the most part tend to be on the side of Congress. The mass of people in America are shocked by the development of antagonism between the President and Congress. They are looking at it as they would at an affair of the gravest importance to their country, and regret that it has occurred in the midst of the current war.

All New York newspapers containing accounts of the Administration-versus Congress conflict were sold out, a phenomenon which was not even witnessed at the time of the downfall of Benito Mussolini. Anyway, the antagonism in which the American Congress finds itself with President Roosevelt may be regarded as proof of the fact that the minds of the American people are alienated from President Roosevelt as the leader of America in the war. The words "Revolution of the Congress" are spoken by many American observers in talking about the struggle between President Roosevelt and Congress which remind them of the historic fate of President Wilson in his grapple with Congress.

Over 3-Hour Trip to Office, Non-Absence For 5 Years Is Record Set by Miss Moriya

The journey to her office takes Miss Tomi Moriya three and a half hours and yet she has not been reported late once nor has she ever been absent from her post at the Army Clothing Depot, according to Domei.

In recognition for her conscientious service she will be formally commended as a model worker on March 8, Imperial Rescript Observance Day.

Miss Moriya, who resides at Matsuto-cho, Higashikatsushika-gun, Chiba Prefecture, was first employed at the Army Clothing Depot in December 1938, and was transferred to the branch office in 1941. As her home is far from the office she must get up at 4 a.m. to be on time for work.

Not only is Miss Moriya a conscientious worker but she is highly skilled and is respected by her fellow workers.

At home, she is known by the neighbors as a perfect daughter who helps her mother with the household chores.

FINNS NOT SENDING MISSION TO MOSCOW

U.S. Says Finland Rejected Soviet Proposals

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—Finnish Foreign Office authorities today denied the rumored dispatch of a Finnish mission to Moscow by declaring: "The Finnish Government is making meticulous study of its relations with the Soviet Government but the information that a mission has proceeded to Moscow is groundless," according to a report from Helsinki.

Finland Spurns Offer

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—In regard to the Soviet-Finnish relations, United States authorities today received the information that the Finnish Government had come to regard the Soviet peace proposals as unacceptable, according to reports from Washington.

At the press conference the same day, however, U.S. Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. declared that the State Department had received no information about the issue since Wednesday night.

Wilhelmstrasse Silent

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—German Foreign Office circles are keeping strict silence over the Soviet-Finnish relations.

They have refrained from making any statement on the issue when various questions were raised at the press conference for foreign correspondents at noon today.

In reference to the Wilhelmstrasse authorities' attitude, a DNB diplomatic correspondent made a significant remark: "The reason lying behind the 'silence tactics' is not clear."

STIMSON REVEALS LOSSES

Claims 36,771 Men Lost by U.S. Forces on Italian Front

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—United States Secretary of War Henry Stimson revealed today the loss of 36,771 men sustained by the American forces on the Italian Front, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

The announcement said 5,061 were killed, 21,788 injured, and 9,922 taken prisoners or a total of 36,771.

Seletar Post Office

Domei

SHONAN, March 3.—Due to the rapid development of the Special Municipality of Seletar, the Postal Bureau of the Malai Military Administration on March 1 established a post office within the port of Seletar.

YANKS RUNNING OUT OF NATURAL RUBBER

Stocks Below Minimum Thought Necessary

Special

LISBON, March 2.—The Combined Raw Materials Board in Washington said in a statement last week that synthetic rubber had not dispensed with the need for natural rubber and that the small United States supplies of natural rubber were steadily being depleted, according to a report in the New York Times.

The statement said that efforts were being made to increase the proportion of synthetic rubber in tires and other products but that much natural rubber was absolutely necessary.

The Raw Materials Board said that the use of natural rubber was being cut down to the minimum because of the shortage in the United States and Britain. The amount of natural rubber, however, which must be released for essential needs are so great that the natural rubber reserves by the end of the year will be dangerously depleted and the stock will fall below the minimum hitherto regarded as necessary, the Board said. The Board said that the situation in 1945 would be further aggravated unless more natural rubber than was now in sight was forthcoming.

Japan's Shipping Strong

Special

LISBON, March 2.—Dr. F. W. Heckelman, former professor at Aoyama Gakuin in Tokyo and a 35-year resident in Japan, in a speech in Los Angeles today warned that Japan's shipping shortage might not be so great as reported by American military leaders, according to a report received here. Heckelman said that the Japanese had prepared to sacrifice ships in a war with the United States and since they expected to lose them they had not even painted them.

Less Butter for Aussies

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—Butter ration in Australia is to be slashed from eight ounces to six ounces a week per capita, according to a Melbourne report of the Daily Mail, London.

2 MORE BANKS OPEN BUSINESS IN MANILA

Financial Operations Further Facilitated With 7 Institutions Now Operating

Domei

MANILA, March 3.—Financial operations here have been further facilitated by the reopening of two banks, the Monte de Bieda Savings Bank on March 1 and the Philippine Trust Company the next day.

Including the Agricultural and Industry Bank on January 10 of this year and the aforementioned two banks, already seven banks have resumed brisk business as in pre-war days. Particularly are the recently-reopened two banks equipped with sufficient funds, the Monte de Bieda Savings Bank being provided with seventy per cent funds against thirty per cent of deposits, and the Philippine Trust Company with sufficient real estate, the price of which is showing a gradual rise.

With the founding of the Central Bank as was recently announced, the currency system of the country will greatly contribute toward the realization of economic stability.

PROGRESS OF MEDICINE IN JAPAN AMAZES HWANG

Manchoukuo Minister Impressed When Being Shown Through Army Hospital

Hwang Fu-chun, Agricultural Development Minister of Manchoukuo now in Tokyo, had only words of praise and admiration for the remarkable advanced state of medicine in Japan when he inspected the First Army Hospital at Ushigome on Friday.

Conducted through the hospital by Lieutenant-General Kenji Izawa, Director of the hospital, Minister Hwang was given an opportunity to inspect at first-hand the highly developed medical technique and facilities at the Japanese army hospital. He was also shown the effect of improved artificial limbs.

At noon Minister Hwang left the hospital to attend a reception held in his honor at the Manchoukuo Kaikan by the Manchoukuo residents in Tokyo.

Council Members Selected

Domei

MENADO, March 2.—Prior to the extraordinary meeting of the City Council, which will be held about March 10, authorities today announced the official appointment, under date of February 25, of six council members.

The new members are composed of two agriculturists, one technician, one journalist and two businessmen. Among the new members are included two Overseas Chinese.

ARAKAN DEFEAT BLASTS FOE'S DRIVES IN BURMA

Rangoon Paper Hails Participation of Free India Army In Victorious Campaign

Domei

RANGOON, March 2.—The Bamakhit, leading Burmese journal, editorially declared that the second disastrous failure of the enemy offensive attempts in the Arakan sector has smashed once and for all Anglo-American hopes of retaking Burma.

The paper said that one of the outstanding differences of the second and first Arakan debacles is that, last year the India National Army did not participate in the successful Japanese operations. This year's victory, the journal asserted, has been witnessed by the joint action of Japanese and Azad Hind units, which are fighting in order that the great concept of Greater East Asian independence may be realized.

"The Burmese people will make every sacrifice to give their utmost support to Japan and the Azad Hind forces," the Journal stated, adding that beyond any doubt the Indian people will also dedicate their lives and property to the cause for which the Azad Hind army is fighting, for Indian independence.

"With Indians rising in armed revolt against Anglo-American enemies and fully determined to drive them out of India, the enemy will ultimately meet the same fate that they met in Burma and ignominiously will flee from India," the journal said.

Declaring that the peoples of East Asia do not indulge in vain, empty boasts, but follow up their words with action, the Bamakhit asserted that the one milliard peoples of East Asia will continue to fight for the realization of East Asiatic independence and the creation of a New Order in East Asia with unflinching and undaunted courage.

ICKES' PIPELINE PLAN HIT

Moffett Says Project Is Unjustified And Has No War Value

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—United States Petroleum Coordinator Harold Ickes declared today that he did not know how the British felt about it but that he was determined to build the proposed Arabian pipeline regardless of "how heated Congressional or other criticism may become" unless Congress specifically prohibited it, according to a Washington dispatch. He defended the pipeline project as insurance against the United States being caught short in an emergency.

The resignation of Ickes was demanded yesterday by James Moffett, former vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, on the contention that the Arabian pipeline constituted "an unjustified venture in bureaucracy and a commercial proposition with no war value."

RIKEN HORMON

The Successful Conclusion of the War Depends Upon the Might of the Asiatic Billions.

RIKEN HORMON is produced from extraction of animal viscera, and revitalizes and rejuvenates both men and women. These tablets are effective for rundown feeling, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Asthenia, etc. Good for nursing mothers also.

Sold at All Drug Stores and Pharmacies
PRICE: ¥3.24 for 36 TABLETS
Manufactured by the Institute of Physico-Chemical Research, Tokyo
Sole Agents:
TAMAOKI SHOTEN
NIHONBASHI, TOKYO.

"Justice Is the Ideal
Of Greater East Asia"
MAZDA BUILDING,
SUKIYABASHI, TOKYO
TEL. GINZA (57)
1350, 5657
TOKYO NEW GRAND Restaurant

VARIED EVENTS SET FOR 39TH ARMY DAY

Capital Will Celebrate March 10 With Many Important Functions

The 39th Army Day of Japan or the 39th anniversary of the occupation of Mukden in the Russo-Japanese War will be observed with numerous functions on or about the memorable day—March 10.

With the support of the Board of Information, stars of the Toho Motion Picture Company, including Roppa Furukawa, Kazuo Hasegawa and Miss Yaeko Mizutani and others will appear at the Toho Theater from 12:30 p.m. March 9.

In addition, the Third Military Art Exhibition will be held from March 8 to March 30 at the Art Museum of Tokyo Metropolis at Ueno Park. This exhibition is to be held under the auspices of the Military Art Association with the support of the War Office and the Board of Information.

Other functions to be held in honor of the occasion are:

March of the military band from the Yasukuni Shrine to the Plaza in front of the Imperial Palace via the main streets of the metropolis, scheduled for March 10.

Relay race by youths with full army equipment, to be run on March 5 under the auspices of the Mainichi Shimbun. The paper is also offering a prize for the best song about the Imperial Japanese Army to be tried for each year until a suitable one is obtained.

Concerts are to be held at 20 munition factories to comfort the operators. Travelling concerts are also to be arranged at various parks in the metropolis. Exhibitions of drawings giving an outline of the characteristics of arms of the future are to be arranged at different department stores from March 8 to 15.

Exhibition of captured arms during the War of Greater East Asia is planned to take place at the Tamagawa garden of the Yomiuri Shimbun between March 10 and May 31.

Exhibitions of articles made by Burmese boys and girls as well as those by Japanese children are to be held in various department stores in the capital on March 10.

A motion picture showing the gallant deeds of Major-General Kato's Fighter Plane Unit will be screened at the Kyoritsu Lecture Hall, Kanda on March 10.

Entertainments for the comfort of factory workers are to be held at various factories under the auspices of the Nippon Sangyo Keizai Shimbun from March 6 to 31. The paper is also planning lectures on aircraft engineering in different plants for about one week from March 6.

Expressions of encouragement and comfort to producers of foodstuffs are scheduled for March. Encouragements are planned for students of physical and engineering sciences during March.

Opera entitled "Subjugation of the Enemy," under the auspices of the Yomiuri Shimbun, is to be staged at the Kabukiza Theater on March 10.

A grand rally of boys will be held under the auspices of the Juvenile Cultural Association at the Public Hall in Hibiya Pak on March 10 to manifest the resolution of the youths to prosecute the current war to the bitter end.

Natural color magic-lantern shows are to be held around March 10 at different motion picture theaters in Tokyo and Osaka under the auspices of the Association to Serve the Country through Fine Arts. The same Association is arranging for the dedication of votive pictures to different shrines to pray for Japan's victory in the current war.

A mass rally of men of the home-front to express their determination to keep up with the high morale of the soldiers on the firing line is scheduled to take place under the auspices of the Social Works Department of the Toho Motion Picture Company at the Toho Theater on March 9.

Presentation of dolls to student army and navy fliers to be held at the Nippon Theater (date undecided).

A grand rally of boys anxious to participate in the aerial war is to be held at the Korakuen Garden on March 5.

For the promotion of air mindedness, slide shows are planned at the Public Meeting Hall in Hibiya Park on March 2.

Free entrance to all Toho cinemas throughout the country is to be arranged on March 10 for factory workers.

Travelling shows to enhance the fighting morale of the Japanese people particularly those engaged in the production of foodstuffs will be staged under the auspices of the Chamber of Commercial and Industrial Economy, Finance, Central Agricultural Association, Federation of Traveling Theaters and the Mainichi Shimbun.

"Naniwabushi" concerts are planned for the six largest cities in Japan under the auspices of the Rokyoku Mobilization Association.

We'll Take Up Arms Again to Smite the Foe, Declare Two Wounded Azad Hind Soldiers

Domei

X X BASE ON SOUTH BURMA-INDIA FRONT, March 1.—Two members of the Indian National Army, a sergeant and a first-class private, sent to the X X Army hospital for treatment, have expressed a burning desire to return to the front lines as soon as their wounds heal. The men had fought side by side with the Japanese Forces in the operations against the 7th British Division. They had tasted the exultations of first victory which had implanted a firm confidence in their hearts that the British can be crushed and freedom attained for the motherland.

The Indian sergeant, accompanied by a comrade-in-arms, had been advancing near X X on a certain day when the two soldiers suddenly encountered six British scouts. The British soldiers instantly showered a hail of bullets upon the sergeant and his companion. The Indians, however, made a brave stand and, although they were suffering from many wounds, finally succeeded in putting the Britishers to flight. The sergeant had been shot in both arms and in the chest. When interviewed at the hospital he said:

"We have demonstrated in actual fighting that we can crush the British, our bitter enemy. We do not advocate fighting simply because we think we can beat the British. We have taken up arms for the liberation of our motherland and will fight until Britain has been completely downed. As soon as my wounds have healed, I am going back to the front lines to fight to the last with my comrades."

The first-class private, seriously wounded from a bullet that had ripped its way through his legs, remarked as follows:

"A big task awaits the Indian National Army. We shall fight and we shall die for the completion of that mission. I did not want to be sent to the rear lines but as the army doctor had ordered my removal I could do nothing. I'm going back to the front as soon as my limbs are sound again."

Foe Surprised By Reich Army Near Nettuno

(Continued From Page 1)

Cassino he observed that the vital arteries of the German defense at Cassino, namely the German supply roads, cannot be cut off.

He said that "the 'only visible success achieved by the Anglo-Americans in their attempts to smash the supply routes is that those partly world-famous small towns like Frascati, Albano, Marino, Velletri, Castell Gandolfo and Frosinone were destroyed and thousands of Italian civilians buried under their debris.

The tactics employed by the anti-Axis since some time back to block the narrow streets of towns by aerial bombardments could not interrupt the German supply roads, he pointed out.

By the employment of the "Todt Organization" which counts among its members numerous workmen from European and non-European countries and assisted by Italian building battalions, supply roads are freed of debris again within a few hours after bombardment, the correspondent added.

Continuing, he said that the German will to resist was as firm as ever. He added that "this will to resist is also noticeable among the European workmen who are busy behind the foremost positions within the range of anti-Axis gunfire." The correspondent wrote that when he interviewed Polish, Bulgarian and Caucasian workmen, "they all told me that they were well off with the Germans."

He also reported that the 4th Indian Division had suffered particularly severe losses in the past few days. After a German counter-attack in the sector of Masso Albanete, 600 dead Indians were counted before the German lines. New Zealanders likewise suffered extremely severe losses in the same attack, he added.

GOVERNMENT TO SUPPLY MEALS TO SCHOOL PUPILS

Cabinet Also Decides on Full Utilization of All Idle Lands

Concrete measures regarding the supplying of midday meals to national school pupils and thorough utilization of idle land were decided upon by the Government at the regular Cabinet meeting on Friday.

These measures are expected to do much in the rationalization of food supplies and the increased production of foodstuffs.

The former of the two measures is a part of Point 4 and the latter a part of Point 5 of the 15-point program decided upon at the Cabinet meeting on February 25, namely, the simplification of daily lives and improvement of food distribution, and the full utilization of idle plots, respectively.

It will be remembered that concrete measures for four of the items of the same program, namely restriction on extravagant entertainments and three regulations covering the discharge of official duties were decided on at the Cabinet session on February 29.

Koizumi, Hoshino Confer

Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi conferred with Chief Cabinet Secretary Naoki Hoshino at the Prime Minister's official residence on Thursday at 11:30 a.m.

Turkish Stand On Neutrality Seen as Firm

(Continued From Page 1)

are also afraid of economic losses. At present, the Turkish financial circles are doing very lucrative business and the losing of markets in the European Continent under German control will cause unfavorable effect on the Turkish financial quarters. The domestic economy of Turkey which is already suffering from the shortage of materials, labor and transportation capacity will in the event of war declaration and consequent transition to war-time economy inevitably collapse.

"Furthermore, the opinions are current in Turkish military circles that the country must reserve fighting capacity for safeguarding Turkey's future security. The Turks have a deep-rooted suspicion against the Soviet Union.

"However, it is advisable for Ankara to cast in its lot with the anti-Axis if it is to maintain its voice in future Europe, especially in the Balkans, and, moreover, if it hopes to maintain economic relations with the anti-Axis nations in the future.

"Will the Turkish Government be able to maintain its 'face' in the international arena of politics and protect its own interests? This is the problem confronting President Ismet Inonu and the Turkish Cabinet ministers. Whatever decision Ankara may make, there remain only several months hereafter during which the Turks can hope to deliberate on the question."

Lend-Lease Stopped

Special

LISBON, February 2.—Reports that lend-lease arms shipments to Turkey had been stopped were interpreted in London as meaning that Anglo-American efforts to obtain Turkish military action against Germany had come to an unsuccessful end, according to a London dispatch. One responsible source was quoted as saying, "Arms had been sent to Turkey to kill Germans. They have not been used for that purpose and we have other uses for them."

Meanwhile, William B. King, Associated Press correspondent at Ankara, said that reports were current in Ankara that Britain halted the delivery of both military and civilian supplies to Turkey as a result of the recent collapse of the British-Turkish military talks. He said that while there was no confirmation from Turkish officials it was obvious that they were disturbed by the reports, which were interpreted in some quarters as a part of the high pressure on Turkey to force it to enter the war on the side of the anti-Axis.

Some quarters held that if the British had stopped shipments of war materials to Turkey it might mean that the British had now written Turkey out of the picture as a possible military ally and planning a campaign against southeastern Europe as an alternative.

A United Press dispatch from Cairo, however, quoting reliable sources said that Britain in the near future would resume the shipment of war materials to Turkey which had been halted for a fortnight.

GERMANS GENERATE NEW ARMED POWER

Seen in London Raids, Appearance of New U-Boats; Reich Set for Big Drive

German military authorities have been working wonders in increasing the might of the Luftwaffe and the U-boat squadrons, and recently, it was announced that "As the result of increased aircraft production, the Reich is now in a position to deal the finishing blow to the enemy," according to a Berlin dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi dated March 1.

As a matter of fact, the German forces are now no longer on the defensive, and this can be easily seen in the fact that they are now inflicting crippling blows on the enemy in various war sectors. This turn in the war situation has retarded the enemy's plans for the invasion of Europe and it is quite possible that the tables may be turned on the anti-Axis as there is every indication that the German forces are set for a big offensive.

The Anglo-American air forces are suffering increasing losses in their raids on Western Europe. Last December, 400 anti-Axis planes were shot down over Germany; in January, the figure jumped to 65, and in February it soared to 800. This means that the enemy has lost over 10,000 trained pilots in their raids on Germany alone. This figure becomes much greater when the losses suffered by the enemy in the raids on the various German-occupied areas are added.

In the Nettuno sector on the southern Italian front, the numerically inferior German troops are effectively checking the enemy's advance on Rome. As the Reich success in this war zone is attributed to the activities of the new-type German fighter planes and bombers, the enemy propaganda belittling the power of the Luftwaffe has been shown up for what it really is.

The terrible destructive power of the new German warplanes, it is noted, has been amply demonstrated in the recent devastating raids on the British capital. Reich military authorities claim that it is only natural that the Luftwaffe has achieved great successes in its raids on London and other British cities, for the German bombers are loaded with the most powerful of explosives.

In this connection, a German war correspondent declared that the recent air raids on London by no means constitute Germany's retaliation against the anti-Axis horror raids. He claims that the attacks on London are only an indication of the fact that the Luftwaffe has increased its striking power and that these raids constitute a hint to the enemy of what lies in store for him if he attempts to invade Europe.

At the close of spring last year, when the German U-boats gave the enemy a short respite, the Anglo-Americans claimed that the Reich submarines had been forced to "take a rest" because of the use of new sound locators and a new strategy of protecting convoys. However, the German Navy revealed recently that in view of the impending invasion of Europe, the U-boats have been directing their attacks against warcraft. This explains the reason why the enemy's losses in merchant shipping have decreased.

British papers have admitted the greater power of the new-type U-boats. They cannot very well deny it because the damages the German submarines are inflicting on the Anglo-American navies are steadily increasing. The new U-boats are now active in the North Sea, Atlantic, the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean.

Chungking Troops Walking Into Trap

(Continued From Page 1)

in the remaining dry season of March, April and May.

In fact, the Chungking expeditionary force commanded by General Wei Li-hwang, which had retreated as far as the Lantsang River after suffering a miserable defeat at the hands of the Japanese in October last year, has apparently been revived by a recent supply of arms from America and is probing for a chance to agitate in the upper reaches of the Nu River.

As, however, it is clear from the statement of the Japanese military authorities in the Burmese area of March 1, the Japanese have provided for all eventualities in the disposition of their positions. They have massed strengths enough to strike with terrific impact at any point necessary whenever deemed desirable. The morale of our officers and men is higher than ever. They also enjoy the support of the Burmese Defense Army and the Indian National Army, both of which have perfected their structures and organizations as independent armies.

In view of these circumstances, whatever venture the enemy may make against Burma he would merely be walking deliberately into a trap set by the Japanese.

Church Donates to Red Cross

Domei

MANILA, March 2.—The Religious Affairs Committee of the Red Cross yesterday, on the opening day of the 1944 Red Cross Roll Call, turned in a substantial donation, including 100 pesos from Apostolic Delegate Monsignor Guglielmo Piano; 500 pesos from the Archbishop of Manila, Michael O'Doherty, and 200 pesos from Auxiliary Bishop Cesar Guerrero.

Manchou Saving Goal Set

Domei

HSINKING, March 2.—Manchoukuo has officially set the goal for national savings for the next fiscal year from April to March of next year at ¥3,000,000,000. The plan has been under careful study by the Finance Department of the Government.

PROBLEM OF SUPPLIES FOR INDIA IS UNSOLVED

Finance Minister Urges Immediate Positive Action—Armed Strength Bared

Domei

CANTON, March 2.—Strongly urging immediate positive action, Finance Minister Sir A. Jeremy Raisman declared before the Indian Legislative Assembly on February 29 that the most important problem of supplies from the rear still remained unsolved, according to a broadcast from India.

The present Indian national budget is mostly taken up by war expenditures and the Indian army now numbers 1,750,000 and increasing by 30,000 each month, Raisman explained. Furthermore, the air force has increased to ten battalions strong, he added, but still the vital problems of manpower and foodstuffs remain unsolved. The problem of transportation especially, both on land and sea, requires immediate solution, he urged.

India's Armed Strength Bared

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—Sir Firoz Khan Noon, Chief of the Defense Executive Council of India, made the following announcement today regarding the military strength of India, according to a New Delhi dispatch received here.

"The strength of the Indian army is at present about 1,700,000. That of the navy is about 20,000 while the strength of the air force is approximately 30,000."

WORLD'S FINEST
Mikimoto
CULTIVATED PEARLS
& JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO
[illegible]

Vitamin B
WAKAMOTO
Indicated for poor appetite, indigestion, malnutrition, constipation, diarrhea; expectant and nursing mothers; as a prophylactic against beriberi and for use by invalids and convalescents
WAKAMOTO LTD., TOKYO

The
Yokohama Specie Bank
Limited
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) ..¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥150,500,000
PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi S. Asada
Baron K. Iwasaki Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama T. Okubo
J. Okada Viscount H. Kano
G. Kishinami T. Ohmura
K. Itoh
Head Office, Yokohama
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo (Marunouchi & Nihonbashi), Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mengolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shosetkan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tolyo & 7 Ku), Pengpu, Shanghai, Shaohsing, Sasi, Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 8 St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Maymyo, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Shwebo, Taung-gyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Radja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bogor, Djakarta, (Sationsplein & Noordwijk) Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Soerakarta, Soerabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu Tawao.
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.)
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Classified Ads.
Bring Quick Results.
Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted
JAPANESE girl wants any type of work in Tokyo or Yokohama. Please apply Box 410, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
MOST reliable translator-interpreter, quick and accurate in news translation, wants part-time job as assistant to foreign correspondent. Willing to work two or three days a week. If every day after 6 p.m. Please apply Box 404, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Rural
4 JAPANESE and 1 foreign rooms with kitchen, hot sulphur spring bath and electric accommodation for rent in Ashinoyu Hakone, suitable for couple or gentleman. Box 414, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
KARUIZAWA. Two-story foreign style house, 9 rooms, partly furnished including beds, rent very moderate, some garden, ready for immediate occupancy. For particulars apply Kato, c/o Karuizawa Hospital, Karuizawa, Nagano-ken.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo
FRENCH lady wants two foreign rooms furnished or unfurnished. Apply Box 400, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate for Sale
ATTRACTIVE modern two-story residence with telephone. Seven rooms including one suitable for office. Floor area 41 and ground 70 tsubo. Inspection at any time. Please write Box 401, Nippon Times, Tokyo or call Omori 06-5049 after 6 p.m.

Real Estate, Wanted
REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurosawa Real Estate Agency, 136 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 2817.

Board, Lodging Wanted
CONGENIAL foreign woman with Japanese nationality seeks room and board immediately in Karuizawa, preferably with foreign woman married to Japanese preferred but not essential. Box 406, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale
DINING room set, woolen stair carpet, armchairs, small table, desk. Box 419, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
ENGLISH translation of Aristotle, Homer, Virgin, Tacitus and other Greek and Roman classics (MacMillian), Symonds' Renaissance in Italy, Aston's translation of Nihongi, Rein's Industries of Japan and many other works by standard authors. No dealers. Box 415, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
FOREIGN furniture: Double beds, dining room set, electric gramophone, etc. Apply Box 412, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
GRAND piano Horugel. Call mornings. Tezuka, 61 Ryudo-cho, Azabu-ku.
MINIPINO made by Kawai Gakki Seisakusho. Box 417, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
OAK furniture, consisting of large writing desk, one smaller desk one round dining table and one oblong table. Please apply Box No. 405, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
THREE Persian carpets, 3½ m. × 2 m. Each ¥5,000. Please write to Box 411, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
UNDERWOOD 12-inch standard typewriter with additional Scandinavian keys, also Standard Royal typewriter, both used but in perfect condition. What offers? Reply Box 416, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
WESTINGHOUSE washing machine, 1942 model, with ringer. Box 398, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy
GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho, Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4489.
NEW or secondhand: A. Rose-Innes, Beginners Dictionary of Chinese-Japanese characters and compounds. Reply Box 413, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
TWO Rentan stoves, size 6 Sun, in good condition. State price to Box 418, Nippon Times, Tokyo.
USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or phone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.
WOODEN bed wanted immediately, single or double, preferably first class make. Apply Box 409, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction
CURRENT Japanese taught precisely by an able Japanese tutor. English spoken, in a kindest manner, excellent results promised. Please apply to Mr. Saito, Phone 33-2248, Kyokuyokan (Japanese inn) up to 10 a.m.
SINGING and vocal art taught carefully, suitable voices developed by Tadashi Hassei-ho Gakuin. 12 Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku or Post Office Box 888, Tokyo Central.

Pure Malt Whisky Distilled In Pot Stills And Aged In Wood
SUNTORY
WHISKY

The Oriental Hotel, Ltd.
6 BUND, KOBE, JAPAN
The Best Known Hotel for Its Hospitable Service and Excellent Cuisine

UNDER THE SAME MANAGEMENT
NIKKEBUIL AND SINKOBUIL RESTAURANTS
TWO MOST POPULAR-PRICED
FIRST CLASS RESTAURANTS IN THE BUSINESS CENTRE
S. Kano, Managing Director

Announcement
The Following Theaters Will Be Closed for Time Being
According to the emergency measures adopted by the Government
For tickets already booked in advance, will be refunded at the respective theaters before March 10, 1944
TOKYO TAKARAZUKA GEKIJO
TEIKOKU GEKIJO
YURAKUZA
NIPPON GEKIJO
Toho Shogekijo, Toho 4th Floor Gekijo, Nichigeki Shogekijo, Nichigeki Dai Ichi Chika Gekijo will be Opened as usual.
TOHO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

Professional Notices
DENTAL
HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi. Bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 3653.
K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0045.
MASSAGE
MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryosho. 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku, Tel. Shiba 43-3787.
MEDICAL
HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Kukasa, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-2690.
PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., morning only on Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street one line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.
DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General
BEAUTY PARLOR
WAVES by experienced beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent waves is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail-polish for manicuring also used. Misses Yamanaka, Ando Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment please phone Ginza 57-4308.
TYPEWRITERS
INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1981. Foreign and Japanese typewriters, new and used. Accessories. For sale at reasonable prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

Office: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, [illegible], Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 2970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.000; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1944

The Growing Dissatisfaction

The defeat of the Government candidate in the by-election which took place in West Derbyshire on February 18 means much more than a change of just one member in the British House of Commons. The repercussions which the outcome of the election has caused in the British press indicate that the event signifies the spread of a serious dissatisfaction on the part of the British people with the policies of the Churchill administration.

How important this election was can be seen by the wide attention which it attracted not only in England but throughout the world. Even the correspondents of American newspapers hurried to the scene to report on the election campaign. The Government itself dispatched four important personages, including the Duke of Lancaster, a cabinet minister, and a parliamentary vice-minister, to campaign on behalf of the Government candidate. They pleaded with the electorate to vote for the Government candidate so that solid support would be manifested toward the Government in this period of wartime emergency. The electorate responded with a 70 per cent turn-out at the polls, an unprecedentedly large participation. But the outcome was a resounding defeat of the Government candidate at the hands of an insurgent Independent Laborite.

The outcome is all the more significant in view of the fact that West Derbyshire has ever since the last century been a staunch Conservative stronghold. The elections have always been controlled by the Cavendish family, except on one occasion when a member of the rival White family succeeded in emerging victorious under the Liberal banner. Now, in the tradition-breaking election of February 18, it was another member of the same White family, running this time as an Independent Labor candidate, who swept this staid old constituency from its customary course. Certainly it can be no ordinary circumstance which would bring about such a result.

The outcome in West Derbyshire is no isolated phenomenon, for the Government has been meeting with increasing difficulty in holding its own throughout the country. Many are the by-elections recently in which the Government has been defeated or has managed to squeeze through by a painfully narrow margin. The outcome of the by-elections at Darwin toward the end of last year, in which the Government won by an uncomfortably narrow margin, and at Brighton where the Government candidate was defeated despite the fact that Churchill himself sent a strong letter of recommendation are cases in point.

Conservative papers, anxious to protect Churchill's prestige, try to minimize the significance of these elections and maintain that they do not constitute any break in the solid support of the nation toward the present Government. Opposition papers are much more honest and realistic. They point out that these elections reflect a growing opposition to the election truce which has been in effect for so long. Churchill's power is based on his admittedly great personal popularity and the majority which he commands in the House of Commons, but it is a fact that there has been no general election since 1935. Whatever may be the personal popularity of Churchill as a war leader, as to his political policies, the majority which he commands in the House of Commons is no indication of the nation's support, since the House has been frozen since 1935. Whenever by-elections have afforded a chance for the public to express their sentiments, the outcome has been such as to indicate a growing restiveness under this artificially enforced election truce.

The successful candidate in the West Derbyshire election was himself a member of the Labor Party which is formally committed to observing this truce, but he felt constrained to resign from the party and to run as an Independent to express his dissatisfaction with the unnatural truce. Labor Party leaders have found it increasingly difficult to hold the rank and file to the observance of the truce, and in fact in many districts the leaders, while pretending to uphold the truce, have been privately supporting insurgent independent candidates. These are signs that a widespread revolt is brewing.

The root cause of all this dissatisfaction is obviously the failure of Churchill to state clearly the basic political aims of Britain in the post-war world. Churchill apparently is unable to state his war aims clearly, for he has no constructive plan for the future. An arch-conservative among conservatives, he hopes for the return of the kind of world which existed before the war, a kind of world which is impossible to resurrect and a kind of world which the masses of the British people do not want. Hence he hopes to put off the day of reckoning by clinging to an election truce which preserves the status quo. He hopes to put off the popular demand by crying, "Let's win the war first and discuss politics afterwards." "Theirs not to reason why; theirs but to do or die" is the attitude of Churchill toward the British public. In the meantime, he makes no plan for the rehabilitation and re-shaping of the British social order which the war has proved to be so antiquated and unsatisfactory. He makes secret political deals with exiled foreign regimes of doubtful repute for the sake of temporary military expediency. His ministers, like General Smuts of South Africa, plan a reactionary program of power politics calling for intervention on the European continent, a policy which brought nothing but humiliation and disaster in the period just before the war.

Against these things, the liberal elements of the British public are protesting. As one newspaper editorial has declared: "What are we fighting for? The question is provoked afresh by every instance of the fixed official idea that war and politics must not be mixed. . . . It means arrangements abroad for the sake of expediency with foes of . . . the 'old cause of freedom and progress.'- It means arrangements at home for the sake of unanimity to offend nobody. . . . What nonsense all this is and it is worse than nonsense when men at the front are called on unconsulted to support it! . . . . Must the people of Britain who have seen at least the fringes of horror and terror be denied the reason for their toil and sweat? War is politics. We fight for principles, or war is madness. If we deny this, we deny all that war has cost us and our allies; we ought never to have begun it. . . . We were sent to war for political reasons and we cannot weaken. . . . This is the first age in which it has been openly regarded as wrong for the nation's government party or even the newspapers to have a policy."

So it is in demand for the clarification of basic political policies that the British public is squirming with dissatisfaction against the Churchill government. But Churchill can do nothing but vainly try to suppress the demand, for he has no constructive policy which can stand examination.

Perfection Is Not All

Every addition to or deviation from nature belongs not to the ultimate perfection of all. He who would attain to such perfection never loses sight of the natural conditions of his existence. With him the joined is not united, nor the separated apart, nor the long in excess, nor the short wanting. For just as a duck's legs, though short, cannot be lengthened without pain to the duck, and a crane's legs, though long, cannot be shortened without misery to the crane, so that which is long in man's moral nature cannot be cut off, nor that which is short be lengthened. All sorrow is thus avoided.—Selections from the Philosophy of Chuang Tzu.

A Year Ago Today

March 4, 1943

The attempt by the headquarters of the United States forces in West Asia to enlist volunteers from among the native inhabitants ended in utter failure. The inhabitants in Lebanon and Palestine were extremely apathetic in their response, reflecting the general aversion which the native people there entertain against the United States forces.

* * *

The United States National Labor Board today finally gave in to the demands for increased wages made by the workers of aircraft factories on the Pacific Coast under pressure of the critical labor situation developing from the new delinquency strategies of holding "24-hour labor meetings" taken by the laborers. The Labor Board acknowledged an increase of four and one-half cents per hour for the 30,000 workers of the Boeing plant in Seattle, while an average increase of seven and one-half cents per hour was recognized for the 110,000 laborers of the Consolidated Aeronautical Corporation in Southern California.

* * *

The petroleum industries in Venezuela have for many years in the past thrived in line with those of the United States. However, oil enterprisers in the southern republic are in a distressful condition today for the volume of exports has considerably fallen as a result of the serious crippling of ocean transportation.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

What Price Glory?

(From the Noon Extra)

The wave of revulsion that swept the United States when the truth of how Americans had been tricked into fighting a war for the preservation of the British Empire gave birth to one of the most powerful dramas of the 1920's. It was called, "What Price Glory?" As a play, a cinema and a popular novel, it contributed heavily to the general sentiment of the American people. Never again, they affirmed, would they meddle in foreign affairs of no direct concern to them.

Remembering the cost in blood and treasure of the first World War, the American people searched frantically for insurance against participation in the second World War which began in September, 1939. They looked to their leaders for direction on the path of peace; and they found it. At least they thought they did

Their President, standing for a third term in office, solemnly promised; "We will not participate in foreign wars and will not send our army, navy or air force to fight in lands outside of America . . . I have said this before, but I shall say it again and again and again: Your boys are not going to be sent into foreign wars!" He said, in those glib vote-getting days of October, 1940, "The United States today is at peace and is going to remain at peace!"

And then, having secured his reelection on the promise of peace, he plunged his country into war with the ABCD strangulation bloc against Japan and with the Lend-Lease Bill and his shoot-at-sight orders against the Germans.

The first World War brought the American people little glory and 250,000 casualties; and the people swore: "Never again!" What price glory this time?

According to statistics issued by Imperial Headquarters in Tokyo, the United States armed forces lost 276,805 men in fighting against the Japanese alone in the first two years of the War of Greater East Asia; and the war has only begun! Neither in the South Pacific nor in Europe have the American forces come into major contact with the main forces of the Japanese Empire or the Reich.

If and when the Americans finally do attempt to storm the defenses of the fortress of Europe and the bastions of the Pacific, they will learn the price of glory. Men will die by the millions in a vain endeavor to secure for President Roosevelt the realization of the latter's mad ambition for world hegemony.

What price glory? We shall wait and let the American people find out for themselves when the casualty lists really start rolling in!

Role of East Asia's Press

(From The Hongkong News)

The General Assembly of representatives of newspapers from every corner of Greater East Asia in Tokyo brought to the forefront the very important role which the press is playing today in the construction of the Common Prosperity Region. Quietly and unostentatiously newspapermen in East Asia organized themselves into institutions definitely determined to supplement the successes attained by the sword through the wielding of the pen. Anglo-American trends and influences in the papers that were given permission to begin publication were quickly weeded out and the press of East Asia set about their task of presenting to their reading public news and views of the progress of the war in unbiased and impartial form and from the most reliable and authoritative sources qualified to handle such information.

The various Japanese, Chinese and English editions which are being published today in the main cities of East Asia are cooperating with their sister publications in Japan Proper. The spirit of unhealthy rivalry and yellow press practices of the Anglo-American newspapers have been eliminated. Every newspaper now circulating in East Asia is infused with one ideal—that of contributing to the success of Japan's sacred mission by explaining and detailing to the people the real motives which compelled Japan to take up arms on behalf of the Asiatic nations, the honesty of her aims, the ideals which she is striving to attain with the assistance of the people of East Asia, and the sincerity with which she has been keeping her pledges and promises to the countries and the various races in them who have rallied round her banner in this war for the emancipation of Asia, the safeguarding of Asia and the construction of New Asia.

The vital and significant role which the press is playing in these great and noble aspirations cannot be exaggerated. The full purport and weight of this role was brought before the reading public through this unique Assembly of newspapermen from every part of the Common Prosperity Region. The speeches made at this gathering of journalists, the first on which such a cooperative spirit has ever been displayed before in the whole history of Asia, the discussions that ensued and the decisions that were taken to enhance and further develop the efforts of the profession, who are pledged to place their abilities and experience at the disposal of Japan and the various administrations in the countries of East Asia, will have an important bearing on the whole prosecution of the war to its successful end. And when that goal is reached and Japan secures her final success, the part that the newspapers of Greater East Asia have played as their contribution to this victory will be worthily recognized and recorded.

Still at Loggerheads

(From the Greater Asia)

While the War of Greater East Asia is over two years old, acute dissensions and differences are still rife in the anti-Axis camp. Especially are these marked in the relationship between America and Britain. The reason for this is not far to seek. Ever since the outbreak of the war in Greater East Asia, both these countries have been without any definite war aims and each one of them fought for the preservation and maintenance of its individual selfish interests and not for the common good against a common enemy. Although outwardly they appear to be united, in reality they are not so, for, while Britain has been straining every nerve to preserve intact her great empire, the United States has been concentrating her total energy on the accomplishment of a world hegemony even at the expense of the British empire. This has been evident in the frequent conflicts and clashes, which take place between the British and United States armies in India. Besides this, the American authorities in India, taking advantage of the disturbed state of the country as a result of widespread anti-British feeling and serious famine, have tried to interfere in the internal administration of the country. This is naturally resented by Britain, who would not tolerate outside interference in the administration of India.

That Britain wished to counteract the growing power and prestige of the United States both in India and Australia is evident from the appointments of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, a relation of the present British King, to India and of the Duke of Gloucester, the British King's brother, as Governor-General of Australia. These moves are obviously intended as a counter-measure to stifle the ever-increasing influence of the United States in these two countries. Signs of growing American influence even in Chungking are not wanting, in order to counteract which Britain has also taken steps by appointing a British liaison officer to that place. The attitude of mutual distrust among the anti-Axis Powers is also manifested in the anxiety of the Anglo-Americans to occupy the Balkan States, as they are afraid that these States will be occupied by the Soviet Union. Then again the revolt in Lebanon was the result of Britain's policy in order to take over the control of the territory from the De Gaulle regime and thereby make her position safe in the Near East. All these prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that the anti-Axis Powers are inspired by mutual suspicion and distrust and are engaged in this war with but one aim in view, and that is their own selfish interests. That they have no specific war aims for the attainment of which all of them could present a united front goes without saying. Even in the United States press a heated controversy is raging which reflects the anti-war attitude of the Americans, who are vehement in their demand about America's definite war aims. And they refuse to listen to the repeated appeals for cooperation of President Roosevelt, who is primarily responsible for plunging their country into an aimless war which has brought untold hardship and misery to the people and caused unnecessary loss of lives and property.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By Mahatma Gandhi

The face of Truth is covered with
a veil of golden radiance
Lay it aside, O God, I pray,
That I may see the light.

Thou knowest, O our God, the
wayward hearts of men:
Thou knowest all the wandering
paths by which they follow truth:

Lead us this day along the one
true path,
Whereby the Goal is reached:

Wrestle within us, overcomingly,
With sin and darkness:

To thee, O God,
Our souls do eager reverence,

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN PHILIPPINES

Oriental Culture, Virtues, Traditions Will Be Inculcated

By MOISES B. BAUTISTA
Written for the Nippon Times

Tremendous and far-reaching changes have taken and are taking place in the Philippines. Old political, economic, social and other forms of human relationships were ended and new ones established. A new national spirit is now being developed.

In the urgent task of spiritual rejuvenation and in the formulation of a new national policy and outlook for the Republic of the Philippines, the educational system of the country plays a role second to none in importance. The educational structure of the Philippines, therefore, is undergoing a complete overhauling.

Dr. Jose Rizal, the greatest Filipino patriot, once said: "The school is the basis of society; the school is the book in which is written the future of the nation! Show us the schools of a people and we will show you what the people are."

Having in mind the profound influence of education upon the national set-up of a country, the ranking officials of the Republic of the Philippines are carefully effecting drastic reforms in its educational structure.

Results Unsatisfactory

In the past, notwithstanding the proportionately vast sums of money spent for public education in the Philippines during the forty years of American regime in the islands, the results were very unsatisfactory.

The American system of education emphasized the inculcation of excessive materialism and individualism among the Filipinos. It taught them to enjoy physical pleasures at the expense of nobler and more lasting moral enjoyments. As a natural consequence, that educational system weakened the national spirit of the Filipino people.

It was a system completely unsuited to the needs and aspirations of the Filipinos. False notions about manual labor were taught in the schools. This gave rise to an anomalous agricultural situation. The rich Philippine natural resources were not developed, due to the fact that Filipinos educated according to the American way abhor manual labor.

During the forty years of American regime in the islands, the Filipinos failed to develop a strong national character so essential to a people.

In matters of social education, the newspaper instead of carrying out an educational mission and being a means of disseminating popular culture, became the garbage-can for news stories of pathological character. It published detailed stories of sensational crimes that presented the seamy and degenerated side off humanity. Disregarding completely the norms of moral values, the press merely satisfied the inordinate and lower passions of man. The same can be said of the American cinemas, which greatly deteriorated the innate high standard of morality of the Filipino people.

Worked at Cross Purposes

During the American regime in the Philippines, the press, the stage, the radio, the shows and the schools worked at cross purposes. That situation resulted in serious social maladjustments.

Foreigners as well as Filipinos themselves observed the almost total absence of social discipline among the Filipinos. Luxurious ostentations and unreasonable extravagance were the predominant notes of the Filipino life, instead of the Oriental ways of simplicity and frugality, as a result of the American system of education.

America destroyed the native Filipino culture and superimposed hers, trying thus to make rugged Yankee individualists out of the Filipinos and alienating them against true Oriental virtues.

The Filipinos did not make much headway in fighting illiteracy, due to the fact that the English language was not suited and adapted to the mentality and oral mechanism of the Filipinos. It may seem incredible, but it is true that Filipino children, after studying the English language for more than eleven years, are not able to speak the language fluently. The English of the majority of university graduates is often not understood by the Americans themselves.

On the contrary, the educational system of the Republic of the Philippines faithfully reflects the aspirations of a nation worthy of the honor of true independence.

Tagalog, the national language of the Philippines, is taught in all schools hand in hand with Japanese.

The frivolities and vanities which the materialistic American civilization has left impressed on the Filipino character are being gradually effaced and eradicated.

In the educational system of the New Philippines, the ultimate aim is to produce good and genuine Filipinos, and not an amorphous people, like what American education have made out of the Filipinos. A genuine Filipino is one who possesses racial dignity and a natural pride in being Oriental. The cultural renaissance in the Philippines is based on the status of the Filipino people as true Orientals.

A true national character cannot be moulded by the school, working alone and isolated from the other dynamic forces of society. In the New Philippines, the press, the radio and the cinema are contributing together and harmoniously their share in the shaping of a new national spirit and outlook.

The revision of the educational system in the Republic of the Philippines is directed and supervised personally by President Jose P. Laurel, himself, who has a keen comprehension of the spirit of the New Order and a deep insight into the psychology and needs of the Filipino people.

Concrete measures had already been taken to effect a perfect and complete renovation of the educational set-up in the Philippines. The Government exercises now a closer and more effective control over the public and private schools.

President Laurel appointed recently Dr. Jorge Bocobo, Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court, as chairman of the Commission on the Revision of Textbooks. Dr. Bocobo possesses a vast experience in the field of education, having been president of the State university and secretary of the Department of Education. He is also considered a great scholar on Oriental and Filipino traditions.

In the first great administrative reform effected recently by President Laurel in accordance with a law passed by the National Assembly, one of the main features of the new government structure is the establishment of an Independent Ministry Education. The Philippine President will hold the portfolio of education. Great significance is attached to this reform as it serves to effect a more thorough and perfect renovation of the educational system of the Republic of the Philippines.

The new educational set-up established as one of the enduring bases of the new Republic is a system that inculcates a truly Filipino and Oriental view of life. The subjects best fitted to impart this view are to be entrusted only to those who can perfectly understand and rightly interpret the ideals and desires of the Filipinos as Orientals.

Sino-Japanese Co-Prosperity

Close Accord and Friendship Are Underlying Principles in Relations Between Two Nations

By HIS EXCELLENCY TSAI PEI
Chinese Ambassador to Japan
(From the Keikoku)

Japan and China ought to live in harmony and in common prosperity. We need not go far back to the days of the Tang, Sung, Yuan and Ming dynasties, when there was an active cultural interchange between the two countries, for examples of close relationship subsisting between them. We know that at the time when the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Republic of China, started the revolution with his fellow-thinkers, there existed collaboration of the closest kind between the two nations.

Many public-spirited Japanese lent their valuable help to the Chinese Revolution at the time. In doing so, they were prompted by the firm belief that in order to ensure independence and freedom for all Asiatic countries and peoples, it was absolutely necessary for the two big Asiatic countries of Japan and China to act in perfect accord and cooperation against the invasion of Western imperialism. Before China could be made to share the responsibility for the prevention of imperialistic invasion, however, it was considered imperative that she should be helped to develop into a modern State, and the Japanese friends of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen were of the opinion that China could hardly be expected to make sound progress under the Ching dynasty then in power which they regarded as too rotten. Dr. Sun fully understood and concurred in the far-sighted views of these Japanese. He was such a firm believer in Sino-Japanese collaboration that whenever he urged the need of independence and freedom for China, he never failed to refer to it as an essential condition.

Consummation Not Seen

Unfortunately, Dr. Sun Yat-sen did not live to see his lifework consummated. When later the campaign launched by the Kuomintang against the north succeeded and the Party seized power, it was generally believed that the new Government leaders would strive to cultivate closer relations with Japan and join hands with her firmly for the work of securing the emancipation of East Asia. Contrary to expectations, however, the relations between the National Government and Japan became estranged after the campaign, and the attempts assiduously made by America and Britain to sow discord between them aggravated the situation all the more, until the China Affair was eventually precipitated. Nothing could be more deplorable for East Asia than that the two brotherly nations embarked on a conflict against each other, to the malignant delight of Anglo-American imperialists who saw their opportunity and did everything possible to fish in troubled waters.

Fortunately, however, light was gradually let into the darkened atmosphere. Enlightened opinion in both countries recognized that it is peace, not war, and it is common existence and common prosperity, not mutually ruinous warfare, which are really wanted. In Japan, this spirit found expression in the Konoye statement, while in China it took form in the peace circular issued by Wang Ching-wei. In this way, there developed in both countries forces working vigorously for the re-establishment of Sino-Japanese friendship.

At the time of the National Government's return to Nanking, there were still many people in China incapable of grasping the general situation. The policy of the National Government was deeply deplored by some and strongly condemned by some others on the ground that it was the height of folly to enter into peaceful relations with Japan at a time when Japanese troops were found everywhere in China. Wang Ching-wei was, however, convinced that war with Japan was ruinous to China and that the development of the country lay along the path of peace only. He was also firmly of the opinion that anti-Japanism benefited none but America and Britain and that the only way to liberate East Asia was to collaborate with Japan. He had no doubt that Japan's attitude toward China was most sincere. Holding unswervingly to these convictions, he devoted himself to the cause of collaboration with Japan for the promotion of peace and stability in his country.

Policy Bore Fruit

His policy has gradually borne fruit. Not long after the National Government's return to Nanking, the foreign concessions and extraterritoriality which had for many years stood in the way of China's independence were retroceded and abolished, through Japan's kindly help, and the new Sino-Japanese Pact of Alliance was also concluded, under which Japan has abandoned her right of stationing her troops in China. In consequence, China has attained complete independence and freedom, while Japan, by concrete proofs of her sincerity, has succeeded in dispelling Chinese uneasiness and misgivings. With the closest ties of collaboration forged between them in this way, both nations are putting forth their best endeavors for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

The foundations for Sino-Japanese common prosperity have thus been laid firmly, but many difficulties still lie ahead, and it would be impossible to overcome them without indefatigable efforts on the part of both nations. The greatest of all obstacles in the way are ambitious Anglo-American designs. They will surely leave no means untried to thwart Sino-Japanese collaboration and common prosperity. In order to found Sino-Japanese common prosperity on a lasting and stable basis, therefore, there must be such close accord and friendship between the two nations that no room whatever is left for Anglo-American machinations to disturb their relations. To this end, the Chinese people must discard the erroneous idea of resistance against Japan which they have entertained in the past, while Japan must frame all her measures with such care that they will give her enemies no handle to turn them to account.

In this way and in this way only will the ideal of common prosperity for Japan and China be realized successfully.

Fruits of Wisdom

It is with youth as with plants, from the first fruits they bear we learn what may be expected in future.—Demophilus.

* * *

It is as expedient that a wicked man be punished as that a sick man be cured by a physician; for all chastisement is a kind of medicine. —Plato.

* * *

The sower of the seed is assuredly the author of the whole harvest of mischief.—Demosthenes.

For Contribution to the Progress of Mankind

Nippon Times
Evening

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

No. 16,144 TOKYO SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Press Comments

Saturday, March 4
TOKYO SHIMBUN — Foe's Doom Is Sealed
ASAHI—Emergency Measures; Speeding Up Conscription

Foe's Doom Is Sealed

TOKYO SHIMBUN—With the approach of the spring season, stirrings of a new German offensive have become more and more marked and a sharp turn in the European war situation is now expected any moment. Germany now poised to strike, after having endured many hardships and trying moments throughout the year 1943 in which she stored up her tremendous reserve fighting strength, reminds one of Germany in 1939, full of confidence and enjoying a vast reserve of strength to draw upon.

The enormously increased fighting strength of Germany can be seen not only in statements issued by the Reich Government authorities but is clear from the fact that the persistent propaganda of a large-scale Anglo-American invasion of the European continent has dissipated into thin air and the enemy is now reduced to contemplating it as a plan reserved for some future time.

It is only natural that the accumulation of such an unfathomable fighting strength on the part of Germany should now be exercising direct and indirect influences on the conditions in the anti-Axis camp. The latter has established campaign headquarters expressly for the invasion of Europe and named an array of commanders. It also has intensified its indiscriminate bombing of non-combatants. But such activities have only betrayed the enemy's severe limitations. Unable to go beyond their primitive war principle of depending on an absolute superiority in numbers and volume, the United States and Britain have been compelled by the relative increase in the war materials of Germany to change their strategic plans from time to time. They now see in the banked-up reserve strength of Germany a huge blank wall through which they can find no way of passing. This is inevitably causing the United States and Britain, especially the latter, to turn to political intrigue, involving neutrals and other nations of the anti-Axis camp.

The recent war report of Prime Minister Churchill betrays the difficult situation in which Britain is now finding itself on account of these circumstances.

Having undertaken to encroach upon British territory as the first stage of world domination, the United States has virtually turned Canada into her 49th state and rendered her armed seizure of Australia absolute. Now she has turned the British Isles into her advance base.

Churchill's allusion to the relative strengths of the Americans and British in the proposed European continental landing operations does not in the least change the picture of British subservience to the United States. The United States, moreover, is making Britain face the Soviet Union in dealing with the complicated European issues. She has shifted onto Britain the blame for bringing discredit upon the Atlantic Charter over the Polish refugee regime issue, diverting all criticisms to Churchill. The fate of Britain in the present troubled European situation is quite clear. Moreover, the invisible spearhead of the United States is thrusting not only at Britain but also all other nations of the anti Axis camp. With America in the saddle, their doom is sealed.

Emergency Measures

ASAHI—The Cabinet meeting yesterday adopted a system of providing lunch to primary school children, a plan for a more thorough utilization of idle lots and accelera-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

Notice

In accordance with the spirit of the Decisive War Emergency Measures adopted by the Government and, at the same time, with a view to economizing supplies and labor power, The Nippon Times, under instructions of the Nippon Press Association, will discontinue the publication of the evening edition beginning with the issue dated March 6.

The morning edition will remain, as heretofore, at four pages. The Nippon Times Staff is resolved to exercise the utmost initiative and invention in order to introduce innovations and improvements, so that the more concentrated substance may compensate for the contracted space, thereby fulfilling the wartime mission charged upon the newspapers of our country.

Burma Drive Failure Irks U.S. Military; Mountbatten-Stilwell Trouble Is Grave

Special

LISBON, March 3.—High American military authorities are understood to be both displeased and concerned over the failure of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, to open the Burma campaign, according to the Washington Bureau of United Press.

The concern has been heightened by the approach of the monsoons with the fighting season now about over until November. It was said that high-ranking U.S. military strategists from China, Burma and India, who conferred with Roosevelt during the past fortnight have been pressing for the opening of overland supply routes into China. They regard a full-dress campaign against the Japanese Forces in Burma as an essential pre-requisite to guarantee the security of the supply route.

Sea Support Lacking

Informed quarters told the United Press that Lord Mountbatten is unwilling to risk a major operation owing to the lack of shipping and naval support which he believes vital in any campaign against Burma.

The same quarters said that the transfer of the British naval strength from the Mediterranean to the area under Lord Mountbatten cannot be attained on any large scale because the Anglo-American campaign in Italy has struck difficulties.

The same quarters said that there is a feeling among high American military circles that while Lord Mountbatten may be a good man, he is not as free to exercise his judgment and ability owing to his dependence on the British Indian military system for his requirements.

Leaders Seen in Conflict

Meanwhile, a report reaching Geneva said that a serious conflict has broken out between Lord Mountbatten and Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander of the United States Forces in India, Burma and China. The same report said that the conflict has assumed such proportions as to induce Lord Mountbatten to send his Chief-of-Staff, Major-General Albert C. Wedemeyer, to Washington as mediator. Stilwell is said to have complained that Lord Mountbatten had not yet reconquered Burma by a major offensive. The report added that due to lack of shipping, Lord Mountbatten was forced to operate carefully with the means at his disposal. The conflict between Lord Mountbatten and Stilwell is said to be mainly due to the fact that Lord Lord Mountbatten is considering the recapture of lost British territory in Burma and Malaya as the main objective of his campaign whereas Stilwell is looking for a recapture of Burma as an opening of the East Asia offensive which is to open the supply route to China thereby rendering possible an attack on Japan Proper from the mainland.

Preparations Handicapped

The report said that Wedemeyer reported to the United States War Secretary that Lord Mountbatten's preparations were being greatly impeded.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt was evasive at today's press conference when he was asked about Wedemeyer's visit in Washington and concerning the press reports of differences between Lord Mountbatten and Stilwell regarding the method and speed of Burma operations. Roosevelt evasively replied that the United States was in close touch with Britain about the whole campaign. He also said that the material for Chungking was going "over the hump in a very satisfactory way."

KNOX WARNS NATION COSTLY FIGHT AHEAD

Urges Approval of Labor Draft to Insure Against Slump in War Production

Special

LISBON, March 3.—"More men, more equipment, more supplies and more ships will be required this year, and we are in for the hardest fighting with heavy casualties immediately ahead of us," warned U.S. Secretary of Navy Frank Knox as he urged the Senate to approve the national service legislation, according to a dispatch from Washington.

He asserted that the enactment would provide insurance against "slump in production that might seriously impair our fighting in the Pacific."

Testifying before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Knox declared: "This year, we will be fighting mightier battles with heavier losses in every quarter of the world. This means more men, more equipment, more supplies and more ships."

He also warned the nation that the "hardest fighting in which the United States has ever been engaged measured in cost of lives lies immediately ahead of us."

Casualty lists "this long" Knox said—stretching his arms to full length—are already pouring in to every State, and he emphatically added that a direct assault on Adolf Hitler's European Fortress is yet to come.

He stated that the kind of fight that the Germans are putting up in Italy is indicative of the ferocious battling that may be expected when the amphibious operations which he described as the "hardest and most dangerous kind of fighting in the world" are carried out against the European mainland.

Lead-Lease Backed

Special

LISBON, March 3.—Secretary of War Henry Stimson told the House Foreign Affairs Committee today, that the failure to extend the Lend-Lease Act for another year "would prolong the war and increase the cost to our own people in lives and dollars," according to a Washington dispatch.

He declared that "we are now in the full force of the war where full accumulation of our strength must be thrown against the enemy and a continuity of effort maintained."

Describing how the American Lend-Lease supplies had helped the

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

BADOGLIO WARSHIPS TO BE GIVEN SOVIET

One-Third of Italian Fleet Being Transferred, Declares Roosevelt

Special

LISBON, March 3.—Discussions are about "half completed" to transfer roughly one-third of the surrendered Italian fleet to the Soviet Union, President Roosevelt declared today at the press conference, according to a Washington dispatch.

He disclosed that the United States and Britain are already using some of the Italian vessels that surrendered with the capitulation of the Badoglio regime and efforts are being made to determine how many of these ships or their equivalent can be turned over to the Soviet navy.

"Since Italy surrendered to the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, it was thought advisable to distribute the Italian fleet roughly on one-third basis to each of the countries," Roosevelt stated.

He declined, however, to say how much tonnage is involved but emphasized the fact that as long as the war lasts, "the Allies would use everything afloat against the enemy" but after the war, "that was something else."

Replying to a question whether Britain and the United States are "cracking down" on Turkey, Roosevelt declared that he did not know anything about it but suggested the State Department be asked about it.

Soviets Getting Warships

Domei

AMSTERDAM, March 3.—Italian warships are to be handed over to the Soviet navy, declared President Roosevelt, according to the British News Service.

U.S., Britain Handing Over Vessels to De Gaullists

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—French vessels, which were seized by the United States and Britain following the surrender of France to Germany, will be delivered to the French Committee for National Liberation, headed by General Charles de Gaulle, the United States Maritime Board announced today, according to Washington reports.

These French ships will hereafter fly the French flag but will be operated by anti Axis nations during the war.

U.S. MAY ALSO STOP EXPORTS TO TURKEY OF WAR MATERIALS

Roosevelt, Stettinius, Silent on Move; Press In Britain Hit Turkey

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—The United States Government may prohibit the export of war materials to Turkey, following the example of the British Government, according to Washington reports.

At yesterday's press conference, Undersecretary of State Edward Stettinius made the following statement:

"The question of prohibiting exports of war materials depends on the decision of the War Department. Whether or not the United States has suspended export of war materials to Turkey, I am unable to say."

Roosevelt Is Mum

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—Although President Roosevelt said he knew nothing about it at a press conference, the United Press Bureau at Washington said that well-informed officials had indicated that the United States will parallel the British decision to halt military aid to the Turkish Government by suspending lend-lease shipments to Turkey.

Meanwhile, Undersecretary of State Edward Stettinius, yesterday, declined to answer questions by correspondents if the lend-lease aid to the Turks has already been stopped.

Scores Turk Policy

Special

LISBON, March 3.—The Yorkshire Post, Foreign Secretary Eden's mouthpiece, was one of the newspapers which ran commentaries on the British Government's suspension of armament deliveries to Turkey, according to reports from London.

The paper declared that the stoppage of armament deliveries to Turkey offers the suggestion that the Turkish Government is not willing to extend the maximum assistance to the anti-Axis which could be of value to them during a "relatively short period" until the second front is opened.

Going beyond other newspapers' commentaries, the Yorkshire Post criticizes the Turkish foreign policy. With a clear threat, the paper declares that the "Turkish policy will lack one of the conditions for lasting success unless it harmonizes with the Soviet and British policies."

Meanwhile, the diplomatic correspondent of the Times, London, declared Friday morning that "No country that pursues purely a defensive policy needs arms beyond defense requirements."

In a detailed article, he confirms the veracity of reports indicating that British arms and armament material are no longer arriving in Turkey, and if they are then only in unexpectedly small quantities.

The diplomatic correspondent denies that the measure is a form of political pressure, asserting that it "is strategic, but not political."

The Times went on to point out that Turkey in the past had received from the anti Axis large quantities of arms with which she would be able to defend herself for some time against any armed force which Germany could possibly muster against Turkey.

However, the paper continued, since Turkey is showing no inclination to enter into the war as has become evident from the recent Turkish-Anglo-American conferences, it is not surprising if the anti-Axis dispatched their weapons to fronts where they would be needed now or in the near future. The Turkish "front", the Times added, as far as is ascertainable, will remain quiet.

Vernon Bartlett touching on the same theme in the News Chronicle asserts that the Turkish Government hesitated to take over the delivered arm on the grounds that they were too antiquated.

Foe Bombs Vatican Again

Special

ZURICH, March 3.—Anti-Axis planes again bombed the vicinity of the Vatican today, according to a Rome broadcast.

The report said that windows of the Basilica Saint Paul were damaged and about 40 dead were removed from the ruins, while 200 others were injured.

Reich Air Force Day Marked by Goering In Stirring Message

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—With fresh strength and with new weapons the Luftwaffe will wreak vengeance upon the foe, declared Air Minister Grand Marshal Hermann Goering in his German Air Force Day message today, which follows: "Men of the Air Force! Again in the ninth year of the reestablishment of the German Air Force you have excellently stood the test of fulfilling the strictest duty in offensive and defensive operations on all fronts in close concert with the ground forces, as well as on the fighting front at home. Comrades! The magnificent attitude of the German people in face of terror raids must be repaid. With fresh strength and new weapons the enemy will be given that answer which he deserves. I am relying upon you and I know that the Fuehrer in the hours of great decision can depend on his Luftwaffe. Inspired by the unswerving conviction of victory we will remember today, with boundless gratitude, our comrades who have paid the supreme sacrifice for Germany's grand future."

MORE ARRESTS FAN UNREST IN MOROCCO

De Gaullists Grab 4,000 Students, 35 Professors —Oust Pasha of Oushda

Special

LISBON, March 3.—As a sequel to the continued unrest in Morocco, a wave of arrests has swept the city of Fez, the seat of Moroccan nationalism, according to a report from Algiers.

According to detailed reports which have reached here, the unrest still continues especially among the students. It is reported, for instance, that students of the Kairuin University of Fez killed a Mohammedan agent who defended the de Gaullist authorities against accusations of the Moroccan patriots and hung the dismembered body of the agent on the wall of a building.

In the wave of arrests, 35 professors of eleven Mohammedan universities and schools of Fez were seized by Degaullist authorities, the report disclosed, adding that the number included prominent teachers of the Sessarin University, among them the teacher of the Moroccan Crown Prince Mohammed Ele Fasi, Chairman of the Council of Professors Mohammed Sherif el Begrauri, Mohammed Ben Abderraman el Iraqui as well as Hassan Msuri.

Furthermore, the report added, about two-thirds of the students, totalling 4,000, were taken into custody. Meanwhile, it is reported, that Pasha of Oushda, Ibrahim el Hibi, was dismissed from his post and replaced by a de Gaullist follower, Mohammed el Hashui.

U.S. Meddling Protested

Special

LISBON, March 3.—Emir Abdullah of Transjordania has personally protested to President Roosevelt against what the Transjordan legation here describes as "American interference in Palestine affairs," it is reported from Cairo. The Emir said that the discussions, such as are taking place in Washington, cause ill-feeling among the Arab nations and might lead to regrettable consequences.

Sweden Denies Foe Rumors Of Request Made by Reich

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—Foreign Minister Christian Guenther, of Sweden formally denied rumors being circulated by the anti-Axis nations that the German Government has approached the Swedish Government for permission to withdraw German troops under General Eduard Dietl stationed in Finland, through Swedish territory. He stated that no such negotiations are being carried on.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—The House of Representatives of Finland opened its ordinary session at 2 p.m. today, and deliberated for 45 minutes upon various bills, according to Helsinki reports.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 3

At the Nettuno beachhead, our troops successfully carried out numerous shock-troop operations. German plane formations and long range artillery severely hit two enemy destroyers and one troop transport of 7,000 gross register tons.

In the course of assault troop enterprises on the Adriatic Coast, three enemy tanks were destroyed while one ammunition and fuel depot was blown up together with its occupants.

German light naval forces shelled the harbor of Bastia on Corsica.

At noon, March 2, American bomber formations with strong fighter escorts, making use of the thick layer of clouds, made terror attacks on western and southwestern Germany but 19 of the raiders were shot down despite the very unfavorable weather conditions.

Last night, some enemy planes bombed the Rhenish-Westphalian area.

Soviet Positions Bombed

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, there was only limited local fighting activity. German plane formations in the Polonnoye and Shepetovka areas attacked Soviet troops concentrations with telling effect.

North of Rogachev the enemy, after having brought up to the frontline more fresh divisions, continued his stubborn attempts to pierce our lines and in the heavy fighting our troops achieved a fresh defensive success by destroying 20 enemy tanks.

At Vitebsk, the Soviets with infantry and tank formations launched attacks in two sectors. In the successful defense, the German troops southeast of Vitebsk destroyed 14 out of 18 attacking Soviet tanks while 17 Soviet tanks which had broken into the city were all destroyed by the German artillery and anti-tank weapons.

Northwest of Nevel, heavy defensive fighting is continuing. The Soviets in unsuccessful attacks suffered very heavy losses, while southeast of Pleskau all enemy attacks were frustrated.

Heavy fighting with attacking Soviet forces is still in progress at Narva.

Thaw Weather On

Domei

BERLIN, March 3.—Thaw weather has now set in along the whole Eastern Front and heavy snow as well as rainfalls have put the roads in a bad condition.

The Soviets yesterday shifted then focal points of attack from the southern front to the central and northern sectors in order to reach solid ground but failed. Few local dents without any operative weight were all that the Red Army succeeded in achieving in the operations.

In the central sector, the Soviet forces suffered a defeat at Mogilev and Vitebsk. Meanwhile, Luftwaffe formations attacked Soviet ship concentration at Kerch sinking several Soviet landing boats at the Sivash crosing and Soviet batteries were silenced by direct hits.

In the Shepetovka and Yampol areas as well as near Sarny and Rogachev, low-level attacks were made on the Soviet troop concentrations.

In the Narva area, Reich planes attacked the Soviet spearheads. Favorable weather permitted German bombers to conduct night attacks against the Soviet supplies and some 16 reconnoitering planes were

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 5)

Il Duce Places Wreath At Grave of D'Annunzio

Domei

ROME, March 3.—On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the death of Gabriele D'Annunzio, Italian poet, Premier Benito Mussolini of the Fascist Republican Government of Italy accompanied by his son visited his grave and personally laid down a laurel wreath.

The Duce visited the museum and theater housing the poet's works. He was given a detailed report about the future plans regarding the work which had been temporarily suspended and ordered its resumption immediately.

Later, the Italian Premier paid a visit to the warship Puglia, which is placed in Annunzio's former estate.

In the meantime, a large crowd had assembled enthusiastically acclaiming the Duce, who addressed the wounded German soldiers before he returned to his headquarters.

Stilwell Is Wounded At Burma War Front By Japanese Shell

Domei

CANTON, March 3.—Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces in Chungking, was wounded by a Japanese shell while on an inspection tour of the front lines in Burma, according to the Ta Kung Pao, dated February 23. The paper also reported that many deaths and injuries occurred among the staff officers and others who accompanied him. Hence, the previous report that Lieutenant-General Stilwell barely escaped with his life from the Fukwang district during a recent fierce battle there between the Imperial Japanese Forces and Chungking troops, confirms the news of his wounding. It is known that he had been recently visiting Chungking and Yunnan as well as the Fukwang area to encourage the Chungking troops who were being forced to fight on the foremost lines under the supervision of American officers, in an attempt to recover Burma. As a result, constant conflicts with Chungking authorities over the question of command had been cropping up. It was while superintending the carrying out of his crafty schemes, that an accurately-placed Japanese shell found its mark. His wounding will prove a serious blow to the enemy, especially at this time when the 7th Division of the Indo-British forces is facing total annihilation at the hands of the Japanese in the Arakan area.

NEW TALKS SLATED BY BRITAIN AND U.S.

Stettinius Will Leave For London; W. Asia Oil Issue May Be Discussed

Special

LISBON, March 3.—Immediate departure of Undersecretary of State Edward Stettinius for London was announced by President Roosevelt at a press conference on Friday, according to a report from Washington. He stated that as soon as Secretary of State Cordell Hull returns from his furlough in Florida, Stettinius will leave.

The purpose of the trip, the President said, was for the consideration of a dozen or more questions with the authorities at London, but added that it was not a regular full-dress conference.

Speculation Is Rife

Special

LISBON, March 3.—Informed circles in Washington have known for some time of the pending visit to London of Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius which was announced by President Roosevelt at his press conference today, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

Speculations on the subjects for the coming conference cover the whole field of Anglo American relations. Although the subject of oil is bound to be touched on at the

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

U.S. Repatriates Admit Reich Home Front Strong

Special

LISBON, March 3.—Germany has sufficient food, its industrial power is enormous and its morale is unbroken, declares the Lisbon correspondent of the Times, London, from the conversations he had with the Americans, who arrived here from Germany during the exchange of diplomats between the two countries.

The American repatriates even told the correspondent that the German industrial output is increasing tremendously and that Reich Munitions Minister Albert Speer has multiplied the production of tanks, weapons and munitions of 1941 during last year, while the production of steel, copper and aluminum has also been greatly enlarged.

Ensign Todt Killed

Special

BERLIN, March 3.—Ensign Fritz Todt, 19, only son of the late Reich Munitions Minister Dr. Fritz Todt, died a hero's death as a pilot of a German fighter plane, it was officially announced here today. His father was killed in a plane crash in February, 1940.

NIPPON ARMY UNITS SMASH 407 PLANES ON VARIOUS FRONTS

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Enemy Losses During Past Month

All together, 407 enemy planes were shot down or damaged by Imperial Army Units during February in the offensive and intercepting operations against the anti-Axis air forces in the China, Burma, New Guinea, Bougainville and Bismarck islands area, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 11:30 a.m. Saturday.

Behind this brilliant war result the loss on the Japanese side was 80 planes.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
11:30 a.m. March 4

"The composite war results obtained by the Imperial Army Units in their offensive and intercepting operations against the enemy air forces during February are as follows:

"1. **In the China area**
"Shot down ......31 planes (of which 14 unconfirmed)
"Damaged ......12 planes
"Fifteen planes self-blasted or not yet returned on our side.

"2. **In the Burma area**
"Shot down .....77 planes (of which 14 unconfirmed)
"Damaged ....4 planes
"Ten planes self-blasted or not yet returned on our side.

"3. **In the New Guinea area**
"Shot down ....125 planes (of which 28 unconfirmed)
"Nine planes self-blasted or not yet returned on our side.
"Damaged on the ground ......46 planes

"4. **Bougainville Island and the Bismarck Group**
"Shot down ....103 planes (of which 11 unconfirmed)
"Damaged ....55 planes
"Total. Shot down or damaged .....407 planes (of which 67 unconfirmed)
"Loss on our side ......80 planes."

WAR BULLETINS

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC, X X BASE, March 4.—Between 10 and 15 enemy planes appeared over Yaluk Island on the morning of March 2. Japanese planes on the island engaged the enemy in combat and shot down one plane. Japanese losses were small.

Ponape Raider Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC, X X BASE, March 4.—At 3 a.m. on March 2, seven B-24 bombers raided Ponape. One of the bombers was shot down.

Spain To Reconstruct Madrid and Churches

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—The Spanish Cabinet, which has been meeting in session since March 1, and officiated by General Francisco Franco, Chief of State, was brought to a close today, according to a Madrid dispatch.

It disclosed that the following Government policies were decided upon at the meeting:

(1) A plan for the production of synthetic oil to be submitted to Parliament.

(2) A fund of 3,250,000 pesos to be appropriated for the reconstruction of the city of Madrid and to restore churches destroyed during the civil war.

(3) Political offenders numbering 5,250 who have been imprisoned since the civil war, will be given their freedom.

(4) Reorganization of the artificial fiber industry.

NEW ISOLATIONISM RISING IN AMERICA

Movement Is Stressing Imperialism; Was Caused By Yank Fear of Soviets

What may be called a new isolationist movement is now rising in the United States, according to recent information obtained from the United States, says a Stockholm report to the Yomiuri-Hochi. The latest move is not so simple as the former isolationism which exterted its influence against the Government before the outbreak of the present war.

The new isolationism, so-called, aims at the execution of an imperialistic and nationalistic policy within the new "sphere of influence" that the United States has gained since her participation in the present war. It is now observed that the anti-Government "revolt" in Congress and public dissatisfaction over the negative foreign policy of the Government have both been influenced by the rise to this new isolationism. Furthermore, the movement is said to be based on the fear of the Soviet Union.

The Chicago Tribune which has been insisting upon a policy of "Pacific First," is recently featuring many propaganda reports against the Soviet Union. The general American public now realizes that since the Moscow Conference the diplomatic policy of the United States has been merely following the British lead. Thus, the public has come to demand that the Government clarify the cause for which the United States is now fighting.

In discussing the question of Finland, Ernest Lindley said: "The Occident cannot sacrifice the culture of Finland for military reasons, and the bolshevization of Finland or its becoming a colony of the Soviet cannot be permitted." Former Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles also insisting upon the execution of a strong diplomatic policy based on "moral reason" states that if this is not followed, the present war which is said to be waged for the sake of "liberty" will fail.

Then, along with the "isolationism" from the Soviet Union, there has also appeared an anti-British tendency. President Roosevelt has been following a policy of augmenting the British defense, regardless of sacrifices, as the foremost line on the European front. But this attitude has spurred the anti-British tendency, and particularly, the newspapers in Middle West States are attacking President Roosevelt as "a blind follower of Britain."

The Cripps-Howard newspapers bitterly attacked the failure of Chamberlain at the Munich Conference of 1938, but in 1941 revealed an anti-British and anti-Soviet attitude by opposing the Lend-Lease Act.

Republicans are now saying that Britain is interfering in the domestic affairs of the United States, taking advantage of the President's pro-British policy. The Chicago Daily News recently ran an article on "Churchill's death kiss to Roosevelt."

The attack on the negative foreign policy of the President has come to possess an imperialistic isolationist principle, joining with the anti-Roosevelt, anti-British and all anti-foreign tendencies. According to the Economist, a British magazine, the American public in the Middle West are not necessarily following the old-fashioned isolationist principle as advocated by the Chicago Tribune, but are fearful of Communism, hating Japan more than Germany, entertaining mistrust in Britain, hating Roosevelt, and fearing "international charity" of the United States toward anti-Axis nations.

New Talks Slated By Britain and U.S.

(Continued From Page 1)

London conference, it is understood in Washington that the coming Anglo-American oil conference will be a separate matter requiring more officials and experts than it appears Stettinius is taking with him. Similar considerations lead to the belief that civil aviation will also be the subject of a separate conference—possibly in Washington.

Meeting Is Planned

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—Preparations are currently being pushed for a meeting between Britain and America to discuss common problems not having direct bearing on the war, declared Undersecretary of State Edward Stettinius at a press conference today, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

Problems concerning development of oil resources in West Asia will probably be discussed, but the meeting place is undecided, he added.

It is believed here, however, that the meeting will be held in London and a representative of the United States State Department will shortly leave for the British capital, the report added.

Interesting People

Masaichi Kishima, The One-Lunged Singer

"I remember the day and the time even to the minute when I was shot through the right lung. It was exactly 6:40 o'clock on the morning of February 26, 1938. Why do I so distinctly remember the time? Well, orders came through just at that moment for us to make our charge on the enemy." So began 29-year-old Masaichi Kishima, one-lunged singer of the Nippon Onkyo, the former Nippon Victor Company, as he related the story of his injury to the Tokyo Shimbun reporter.

Mr. Kishima is one of the newcomers in Japan's musical world and also one of the two of Japan's wounded war veteran singers, the other being the popular armless Takeo Ito.

"We were fighting in Central China in the Sanshanchen area," he said, as he described his experiences. "As I was in charge of a light machine gun, I was one of the first to go over the top. I made a frantic dash forward, probably about 30 meters or so. Suddenly, I realized for the first time that there were numerous Chungking soldiers swarming about just in front of me.

"I don't remember how I did it, but I simply planted my machine gun immediately on the ground and trained the sight on the enemy. The shots mowed down the enemy like blades of grass before the keen edge of a scythe.

"One step nearer for a bigger reaping, I thought. I raised my body to plunge a few yards further. At that instant, a bullet penetrated my body. The upper right hand side of my body seemed to have been ripped away. An enemy bullet had lodged itself in my right lung.

"I lost all consciousness and when I came to, I had been carried back to the rear. An ammunition vehicle of our corps had brought me back to safety. That comrade, who rescued my life, met a heroic death later.

"My life has been spared and now I feel that the only way in which I can repay the debt that I owe my dead comrade is to sing for all I am worth."

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

tion of general dispersion of people and property from the crowded cities in accordance with the Decisive War Emergency Measures Program previously adopted.

All the three plans are calculated, if indirectly, to contribute to the increasing of the nation's fighting to no small extent. The supply of lunch to primary school children has already been put into practice in many prefectures and has produced salutary results in improving the nutrition of the rising generation. Being in a position to control both the quantity and quality of the food to be provided, the school authorities can consider the circumstances of the locality and serve in a manner most conducive to the promotion of nutrition, in accordance with the old adage: "Children are the treasure of the land."

A thorough utilization of idle lots will be attended by amazing results toward increasing the production of foodstuffs in the light of scattered instances that have been noted. Its moral effect will be another gain.

Regarding the third measure, orders for wholesale removals from designated areas have been issued and plans for pulling down buildings are being worked out.

These three plans should be carried out on a basis of thorough cooperation among the prefectural authorities, neighborhood associations and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Speeding Up Conscription

ASAHI—The conscription examination for the current year is now two or three months off. The Tokyo regimental district authorities have announced their policy of providing special examination places for the convenience of the "soldiers of industry."

This is a thing that should not be confined to Tokyo alone but be considered for the whole country. The pressure of work in war industry is such that every day, every hour counts. In this respect the Tokyo regimental district authorities in providing for such a new arrangement have shown a praiseworthy initiative.

The system will not only save precious time but will prevent traffic congestion resulting from so many young men having to rush to examination halls on time. We can now expect men of conscription age, who have been engaged in work only up to a few minutes ago, to slip out for the military service examination. Such a scene will be most befitting a country engaged in a decisive war.

If at every plant and every school, reliable and thorough physical examination data are compiled for each individual of conscription age, much time can be saved when conducting the military service examination. It is expected, therefore, that the welfare authorities, factory physicians or school physicians will be asked to compile such data from time to time. The advancing of the service age by one year will make such preliminary work all the more advisable to prevent the loss of time and congestion.

Political Issues Discussed

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—The visit of Croatian Premier Dr. Nikola Manditsch and Foreign Minister Stiepo Perich to the Fuehrer's Headquarters was the occasion for a discussion of various political issues, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman revealed today. The meeting took place under the motto of a joint fight against Bolshevism and ended with satisfactory results, the spokesman added.

British Break Silence On Sinking of Cruiser

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—Following almost a fortnight's silence the British Admiralty disclosed the loss of the cruiser "Spartan" yesterday. The German U-boat commanded by Lieutenant Fenski, it is recalled in this connection, sank an enemy 5000-ton cruiser south of Gaeta on the evening of February 18, most probably the "Spartan" since it belongs to the "Dido" class, chiefly employed in the Mediterranean.

The "Spartan" had been built during the war and was finished as late as in 1943. The ship had a 5,450-ton displacement and a probable armament of ten 13.2 centimeter guns, eight 4 centimeter A-A guns, six torpedo tubes and carried one plane. The "Spartan" had a speed of 32 knots. Her wartime complement numbered 500 to 550 men.

The British Admiralty so far, however, has not yet disclosed the losses in men which doubtedly were very considerable because the cruiser sank very rapidly due to heavy explosions. Until now, the following cruisers belonging to the "Dido" class have been sunk: "Buenaventura" in the Mediterranean on April 16, 1941; "Naiad" in the Mediterranean on March 30, 1942; "Charybdis" off the Sept Isles on October 23, 1943. Except for the "Charybdis" all other cruisers had been sunk by submarines.

Mongolians Coming Here

Domei

HSINKING, March 3.—A party of 10 Mongolian officials representing the 660,000 Mongolian people of Hsingan Province, will be dispatched on March 10 by the Manchoukuo Government to inspect wartime conditions in Japan.

The party during its stay in Japan will pay courtesy calls on various Ministries as well as inspect different war industries.

British Destroyer Sunk

Special

LISBON, March 1.—The loss of the destroyer Warwick was announced Wednesday evening by the British Admiralty, a London dispatch disclosed. The destroyer had a displacement of 200 tons and a crew of 134. Details about the locality of the sinking was not reported.

ANTI-AXIS POSITION AT ANZIO IN DANGER

Enemy Squeezed at Beachhead Within Range of Reich Guns

Special

LISBON, March 3.—That the anti-Axis position at the Anzio beachhead is becoming extremely precarious was admitted by a military correspondent of the Times, London, who commented that the position there cannot be indefinitely prolonged since the anti-Axis troops are crowded into a fairly narrow space and the disembarkation of supplies is within effective range of the German artillery fire.

The correspondent pointed out that the anti-Axis troops are hitherto unable either to force their way out of the beachhead or to break through on the southern front, where the U.S. 5th Army is being held up.

He issued the warning that time seems to be favoring the Germans and that the anti-Axis forces are at a disadvantage.

Hospital Ship Is Packed

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—A British hospital ship entered the Port of Gibraltar today loaded to capacity with seriously wounded soldiers from the Nettuno front, according to reports from Algiers. The anti-Axis forces, since their landing in Nettuno, have failed to break through to Rome, their originally intended objective, and since the commencement of the drive have only been paying heavy sacrifices without drawing nearer to the goal in view.

Wants War Moves Checked

Special

LISBON, March 2.—Pointing out that war correspondents have made it clear that the British forces in Italy were neither effectively organized nor equipped for their task, James Horrabin, Liberal, suggested in the House of Commons that a select committee be organized to carry out a continuous review of the conduct of the war in the same way as the select committee on national expenditure reviews the question of expenditure, according to a London report.

Horrabin declared, "I sometimes suspect that we still continue to fight this war under the terms of the last war."

Major Robert Hugh Turton, Conservative, criticizing Horrabin's speech, declared that it would be "a dangerous thing" in the Commons to criticize the war operations because it would undermine the morale of the British troops, and hoped that "Horrabin would not repeat the speech he made today."

In introducing army estimates, Secretary of State for War Sir James Grigg told the Commons that the British army is fully equipped and reorganized and is ready to invade Europe.

At the same time, he said that the task of carrying the war to Japan is not being neglected.

Continuing, Grigg disclosed that a special British mission had recently visited the United States, Australia, New Guinea, the Solomons, India and the Burma front to study the requirements of the offensive against Japan.

Vatican Rites Observed

Domei

VATICAN CITY, March 3.—On the occasion of the 68th birthday of His Holiness Pope Pius XII, yesterday, which was also the fifth anniversary of his election as Supreme Pontiff of the Catholic faith, a simple ceremony was held within the Vatican.

North France, Belgium Seen Most Likely As Foe Landing Points in Europe Invasion

MADRID, March 3. (By Arrangement with the Asahi)—The Spanish newspaper Ya carried the following account of its first correspondent ever dispatched to Algiers, where the Anti-Axis North African Military Headquarters is located, regarding a forecast on the second front operations in Europe:

"As a result of a joint conference at General Dwight Eisenhower's headquarters in London, it was found that a period of six to 10 weeks would be necessary to complete the preparations for a second front. Regarding the time for action, one week prior to the full moon is considered the most suitable and, as a result, the campaign would be conducted in the period from the end of April to the early part of May.

"Boulogne in Northern France or Ostend in Belgium are being considered the most probable landing points, because the landing must be made at a distance within 200 kilometers from the starting point in England. These two places, it is said, are the only areas where the landing troops would be able to evade the Maginot Line.

"As a supplementary landing campaign, an advance to Southern France, Northern Italy and the Balkans from Corsica or the Italian front may be considered. The tonnage of the vessels necessary for the operation is said to be 20,000,000, and the number of troops 2,000,000, on the basis of the calculation that 10 tons are necessary for one person.

"The Anglo-Americans are maintaining a force of 50 divisions for action in North Ireland, Iceland and on the Faroes. According to American information, the anti-Axis side is ready to sacrifice 500,000 men for the impending campaign."

Doughboy's Flippant Dates With Belles In Britain Rouse the Anger of Tommies

Special

LISBON, March 3.—Admitting the strained relations growing between the British and American troops stationed there, James Reston of the New York Times writes that "the longer United States soldiers remain in Britain, the more evident becomes the contrary conceptions of both nations especially in the association of sexes."

His report states that encounters between the British and American soldiers were increasing because the latter, in their association with the British girls—to put it mildly—behave in a rather unrestrained manner.

Reston attempts to excuse this behavior by referring to the co-educational system of education for boys and girls in American schools which creates this more unrestrained behavior between the two sexes.

He pointed out that the British do not think of courting any girl until he really means it, while the Americans consider dates with girls as not so serious.

Reston disclosed that British girls cannot get over the fact that the Americans leave them in a lurch after a while and are expressing their indignation in a very plain manner.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

(Continued From Page 1)

downed in the south by Reich fighters. Another eight were accounted for by the Reich fighters and anti-aircraft batteries at other front sectors.

Eastern Front Active

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—Four important focal points developed on the Eastern Front yesterday, German military quarters pointed out.

One of these points is situated southwest of Narva where heavy fighting is now raging. The German command has brought up fresh divisions to be thrown into the fighting here, which is growing into a fierce large-scale battle in which the artillery is playing an important role, while the Soviets are using all their war material including tanks, salvo-guns and planes.

The second focal point lies northwest of Nevel. Here, too, continuous Soviet attacks are marked by the employment of all available arms including numerous planes but the German troops have succeeded in checking and repulsing their attacks.

The third point of the Soviet pressure lies in the Rogachev area, where the Red Army in uninterrupted attacks and disregarding its heavy losses in men and material on a narrow front, is trying to break-through to Bobruisk, an aim which the Soviets have been pursuing for several weeks now.

The Soviets lost 25 tanks in this sector but this figure is incomplete to give an accurate account of the extent and seriousness of the fighting since mainly infantry forces were time and again thrown into the battle by the Soviets.

The fourth focal point with Krivoi Rog as its center is situated in the southern sector of the Eastern Front where numerous Soviet attacks were answered by counter-thrusts.

Junior Kalibapists Set To Meet in Manila Today

Special

MANILA, March 3.—Three thousand junior Kalibapi members will hold a general convocation on Saturday at the Metropolitan Theater here, when Camilio Osias, Acting Director-General of the Kalibapi, will address the gathering including Filipino boys and girls between the ages of nine and 18.

The rally is the first of its kind to be held by the youths here and the members are expected not only from all districts of Greater Manila but from the neighboring municipalities of Rizal Province.

Cotton Cultivation Shown

Special

SHONAN, March 1.—In connection with the drive to encourage local planting of fibrous plants, 40 Malai women yesterday visited the botanical gardens where they were shown the Japanese method of cultivating cotton by Japanese experts.

The party which included Fatimah Binte Harun, wife of the president of the Shonan Malai Welfare Association, then proceeded to one of the local cotton spinning factories to view the whole process of manufacturing cloth from cotton.

Papal Protest Given Envoys

Domei

ROME, March 3.—Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Maglione, according to a broadcast from Rome has handed copies of the protest by Pope Pius XII against the destruction of the Monte Cassino Abbey to diplomatic representatives, accredited with the Holy See. The protest has been read over the Vatican broadcast in several languages.

Councilors, Directors Named for Java Hokokai

Special

DJAKARTA, March 1.—The executive organ of the New Service Association, "Java Hokokai," which was inaugurated today is composed of councilors and directors. Among the councilors are included Ir Soerkarno, president of the Central Council, and Hasjim Asjarie, president of the "Masjoemi" Indonesian Moslem Federation.

Among the directors are Koesoemo Oetoyo, vice-president of the Central Council; Wahid Hasjim, vice-president of the "Masjoemi;" Mr. Hadikoesoemo, president of the "Moehammadijah," influential Moslem organization; Oey Tjantjoei, president of the Chinese Overseas Association; and Mr. Dahler, representative of the Eurasians.

The post of the Central Headquarters will be occupied by Mr. Soerkarno and under his jurisdiction Mr. Abikoesoemo and Oto Iskanda Dinata will hold the post as chiefs of the General Affairs Bureau and Practice Bureau respectively.

Shonan Muslims Feting Birthday of Mohammed

Domei

SHONAN, March 4.—In commemoration of Prophet Mohamet's birthday, local Muslims will hold four-day celebrations beginning March 5 with elaborate programs.

The highlight of the celebrations will be a grand procession participated in by Muslim residents, who will parade through the main streets of the city. The procession will be climaxed with a mass meeting at the Sultan Mosque.

Marking the termination of the birthday celebrations, the community will sponsor a tea party on March 8, which will be attended by leading members of various communities, including representatives of Government and military circles.

Knox Warns Nation Costly Fight Ahead

(Continued From Page 1)

anti-Axis cause, Stimson added "as our troops overseas increase in number, it may be expected that our allies will furnish us with increasing amount of reverse lend-lease within the limits of their material and financial resources." It is recalled that the Lend-Lease Act expires on June 30 unless it is renewed.

Plots Against King Peter

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—Regarding the formation of the Jugoslavian anti-Fascist committee in Cairo, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman, today, said that the members of that organ were mostly followers of General Brozovitch Tito and that it had been set up at the request of Moscow. Therefore, the spokesman added, the British authorities in Cairo could not oppose it. The committee's aim is none other than the promotion of the movement against King Peter, he concluded.

U.S. PLANS RUNNING OIL PIPES IN MEXICO

To Safeguard Supply For Vessels in Case Panama Canal Blockaded

Special

LISBON, March 3.—United States War Petroleum Board authorities propose to construct oil pipelines through Mexico, according to the Daily Mail of London.

Long pipelines extending 108 miles are to be laid across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to connect the Gulf of Mexico with the Pacific and thus safeguard the oil supply for the ships in the Pacific war theater in case the Panama Canal is blockaded by the enemy.

Thus far, however, the Mexican Government has not given its permission for such a venture, while the American petroleum industry is greatly annoyed about the activity shown by the War Petroleum Board which only recently expressed a plan to construct oil pipelines through Saudi-Arabia.

Private petroleum industries regard the plans of the Government as interfering with their interests but they fear that Harold Ickes, United States petroleum dictator, could not be induced to abandon his plans unless he is forced to do so by Congress.

They remember the recent utterances by Ickes in which he indicated that he had the support of the War and Navy Departments for the realization of his plans.

Private oil companies argue that the realization of Ickes' plan might easily led to armed intervention in other countries if the plans of the Government endangered especially those countries where national and religious views of the population are not tallying with the interests of the Government or where interests of European countries might be affected.

In this connection, James Moffatt, former president of the California Texas Oil Company, meanwhile described the announcement of the building of American oil pipelines between the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean as an economic madness that will cost the United States at least $200,000,000, half a million tons of steel and the need to transport materials half way round the globe.

More Raid Shelters Ready ....

Domei

AMSTERDAM, March 3.—Some 60 London underground stations, more than in former times, are being held open all night since the resumption of the German air raids on London. None additional underground stations will be opened as soon as the alert sounds.

TO LET

ASHIYA

Above Hankyu Line, one SPLENDID fine Besso of European style building, built on ground, measuring about 2,000 tsubo, for immediate possession. Rent ¥350 per month.

A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe also to let.

Apply To

H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.

Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants,

66, Motomachi-dori 1-chome,
Kobe-ku, Kobe
Tel. Sannomiya 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Hannomiya

Nippon Times

The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku,
Central P.O. Box 144, [illegible]
Telephone: (Ginza (57) [illegible]
5859, 7008.
Telegraphic Address: "Times [illegible]"
Furikae No. Tokyo [illegible]

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita [illegible]
KOBE, 5, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month ¥5.00; six months ¥[illegible]; one year ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. Foreign countries, including postage, six months ¥[illegible], one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

3 U.S. Mass-Murderers To Die in Sing Sing Pen

Special

LISBON, March 2.—Louis Buchalter, American mass-murderer, of the so-called "Murder Incorporated" will be executed this Thursday in Sing Sing Prison, New York, together with his two accomplices, Louis Capone and Emanuel Weiss, a report from New York revealed.

All three are accused of not fewer than 30 murders committed in 1936.

The report said that $40,000 were offered by the authorities as reward for the capture of Buchalter and a real manhunt was organized by the police throughout the United States which was the biggest of its kind.

Reich Inventors Honored

Domei

BUCHAREST, March 3.—Professors Willi Messerschmitt and Ernst Heinkel, German pioneers in the production of airplanes, were awarded the Golden Cross of the Rumanian Order for their achievements in aviation.

TŌA KŌTŪ KŌSYA
(East Asia Travel Corporation)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Otemati Nityome, Kozimatiku, TOKYO
LOCAL OFFICES: in almost all the principal cities in Japan, Manchoukuo, China, and in the districts in the South.
Aim: Enhancement of Culture and Civilization by TRAVEL, for Which Purpose All Kinds of Travel Facilities and Cultural Information Are offered.

The
Sumitomo Bank
Limited

Head Office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ..¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 70,100,000

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.

OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 4148

KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2118

BARBER SHOP
yamato
Formerly
YOUNG-KEN
HAIR-CUT, SHAVING AND SHAMPOO.... 80 SEN Tax 50% No Tip
UPSTAIRS OF THE LOHMEYERS RESTAURANT
TEL: (57) 1391

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA

DE LUXE
Pongee
TOILET ARTICLES
N. OKAMOTO SHOTEN LTD.